

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 22

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,460

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Chernenko Elected Russian President; Tikhonov Renamed

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet Communist Party leader, was elected the country's chief of state Wednesday in a move that will provide him with added prestige and flexibility, particularly in foreign affairs.

The decision was made unanimously by the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, in a session at the Great Kremlin Palace.

Mr. Chernenko, 72, raised his clasped hands in a victory salute and smiled broadly as he was given a standing ovation by 1,500 deputies assembled in the huge neoclassical chamber.

Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 79, was also unanimously appointed for another five-year term.

In an effort to maintain the image of stability and continuity, the nominating speech was made by a Politburo member, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 53, who praised Mr. Chernenko's "outstanding political and organizational abilities" and described him as a "tested leader of the Leninist type."

Mr. Gorbachev said the decision to confer the largely ceremonial post of president on Mr. Chernenko was made unanimously Tuesday at a closed-door session of the policy-making Central Committee. He described the combination of the two jobs as being "of tremendous significance to the execution of the Soviet Union's foreign policy."

Wednesday's lineup of the leaders seated on a dais made it clear that the leadership's inner circle includes Mr. Chernenko, Mr. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 74, and the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, 75.

Mr. Gorbachev, who is formally the party's second-in-command and who was promoted by the late Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, ranked fifth in the lineup. Other younger members of the Politburo who had advanced under Mr. Andropov were seated further down the line.

Mr. Chernenko is the country's 11th president, but only the third to also hold the post of general secretary. The others were Mr. Andropov and his predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev. The pattern in the past two successions indicated that combining the party leadership and the presidency may have been

adopted by the leadership as a permanent policy.

Diplomatic observers in Moscow noted what may be another and more intriguing trend touching on the difficult issue of succession.

According to outward signs, Mr. Gorbachev's functions and the prominence accorded to him suggest that he is being groomed to succeed Mr. Chernenko.

Mr. Gorbachev now holds all the posts that Mr. Chernenko held during the Andropov rule. Mr. Gorbachev is the party's second secretary in charge of ideology, traditionally the most powerful position after the party leadership. On Wednesday he was elected chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee, another slot held by Mr. Chernenko before he moved up to replace Mr. Andropov on Feb. 13.

It was Mr. Chernenko, Mr. Andropov's principal rival in the succession struggle at the time of Brezhnev's death in 1982, who nominated Mr. Andropov for the presidency.

■ **Chernenko Praised**

Mr. Gorbachev praised Mr. Chernenko as "a staunch fighter for Communism and peace." Reuters reported from Moscow. He indicated that combining the presidency with party leadership had now become normal policy.

"Representation of foreign policy in the international arena by the general secretary is a convincing reflection of the fact that our foreign policy is linked with the policy of the party," he said.

Wednesday's lineup of the leaders seated on a dais made it clear that the leadership's inner circle includes Mr. Chernenko, Mr. Tikhonov, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, 74, and the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, 75.

Mr. Gorbachev, who is formally the party's second-in-command and who was promoted by the late Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, ranked fifth in the lineup. Other younger members of the Politburo who had advanced under Mr. Andropov were seated further down the line.

Mr. Chernenko is the country's 11th president, but only the third to also hold the post of general secretary. The others were Mr. Andropov and his predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev. The pattern in the past two successions indicated that combining the party leadership and the presidency may have been

Konstantin U. Chernenko at the Supreme Soviet's meeting on Wednesday.



Walter F. Mondale and his wife, Joan, celebrate after he won the Pennsylvania primary.

Mondale Wins Pennsylvania Primary, Builds Commanding Delegate Lead

By Robert Shogan
Los Angeles Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Walter F. Mondale has decisively defeated Gary Hart in Pennsylvania, completing a sweep of primaries in three major industrial states that has given him a commanding delegate lead in his drive for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Although Mr. Hart gained the backing of another 70 delegate candidates who formerly supported other contenders, the new allegiance of these candidates was not indicated on the ballot.

The latest nationwide count by UPI showed Mr. Mondale with the backing of 1,070 delegates, more than half of the 1,967 needed for nomination and nearly twice as many as Mr. Hart.

The results in Pennsylvania, which marked the end of the first phase of this year's turbulent Democratic presidential campaign, also held important symbolic consequences for the three contenders.

For Mr. Mondale, the Pennsylvania results climaxed a remarkable comeback after his upset defeat by Mr. Hart in the Feb. 28 New Hampshire primary, which was followed by a string of losses in New England. And his Pennsylvania success was further proof of the effectiveness of the traditional Democratic interest groups, notably labor unions, which are supporting his candidacy.

The victory also reinforced his

initial organizational weakness of their campaigns.

Mining Off Nicaragua Condemned by Senate In a Rebuke to Reagan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate, in an angry rebuke to President Ronald Reagan, has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a sense-of-the-Senate resolution opposing the use of federal funds to mine Nicaraguan waters.

The 84-12 vote Tuesday, on a nonbinding resolution that has no direct effect on the program of covert action in support of Nicaraguan rebels, marked the first time that the Republican-controlled Senate has gone on record in opposition to any aspect of Mr. Reagan's policy in Central America.

Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate Republican leader, and 41 other Republicans voted against the administration. Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, was joined by 11 Republicans in opposing the resolution, which was sponsored by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

The Senate action followed reports from administration officials and members of Congress that Americans working for the Central Intelligence Agency aboard a ship off Nicaragua were supervising the mining of Nicaraguan waters in recent months.

The resolution reads in full: "It is the sense of Congress that no funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated in any act of Congress shall be obligated or expended for the purpose of planning, executing or supporting the mining of the ports or territorial waters of Nicaragua."

Mr. Kennedy said after the vote: "The Senate took a first step to halt President Reagan's secret war in Nicaragua. Tonight, in a truly bipartisan vote, 84 members of the Senate said 'enough is enough.'"

[The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, asserted Wednesday that the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Casey, violated U.S. law when he failed to tell Congress that Nicaraguan waters were being mined. United Press International reported.]

"[The president asked for bipartisan support in foreign policy and he got it — he got it yesterday," Mr. Byrd said in Senate remarks about Tuesday's vote condemning U.S. involvement in the mining. Mr. Byrd said the law "requires that we be told about these operations. We were not told. The director of the Central Intelligence Agency has failed to act — in violation of the law."

At a state dinner Tuesday night for President Salvador Jorge Blanco

of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Reagan said: "I think there's a great hysteria raised about this whole thing. We're not going to war. The government of Nicaragua is providing weapons and ammunition to the guerrillas in El Salvador."

Mr. Reagan said of the Senate resolution, "If it's not binding, I can live with it."

However, Mr. Kennedy said that he would soon offer a binding measure to bar the mining with U.S. funds and predicted that it, too, would be approved. "It will be very difficult for them to alter or change the votes," he said.

The administration tried throughout the day Tuesday to respond to news reports about U.S. actions and plans in Central America, and to concerns from members

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Edward M. Kennedy

Goldwater's Lament:

What Is U.S. Policy?

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The text of a letter, dated April 9, and made available today, from Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey:

Dear Bill:

All this past weekend, I've been trying to figure out how I can most easily tell you my feelings about the discovery of the president having approved mining some of the harbors of Central America.

It gets down to one, little, simple phrase: I am pissed off!

I understand that you had briefed the House on this matter. I've heard that. Now, during the important debate we had last week and the week before, on whether we would increase funds for the Nicaragua program, we were doing all right until a member of the committee charged that the president had approved the mining. I strongly denied that because I had never heard of it. I found out the next day that the CIA had, with the written approval of the president, engaged in such mining, and the approval came in February!

Bill, this is no way to run a railroad, and I find myself in a hell of a quandary. I am forced to apologize to the members of the Intelligence Committee because I did not know the facts on this. At the same time, my counterpart in the House did know.

The president has asked us to back his foreign policy. Bill, how can we back his foreign policy when we don't know what the hell he is doing? Lebanon, yes, we all know that he sent troops over there. But mine the harbors in Nicaragua? This is an act violating international law. It is an act of war. For the life of me, I don't see how we are going to explain it.

My simple guess is that the House is going to defeat this supplemental and we will not be in any position to put up much of an argument after we were not given the information we were entitled to receive; particularly, if my memory serves me correctly, when you briefed us on Central America just a couple of weeks ago. And the order was signed before that.

I don't like this. I don't like it one bit from the president or from you. I don't think we need a lot of lengthy explanations. The deed has been done and, in the future, if anything like this happens, I'm going to raise one hell of a lot of fuss about it in public.

Sincerely,

Barry Goldwater

Chairman

Nicaragua Continues to Send Arms To Salvadoran Rebels, Envoys Say

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — West European and Latin American diplomats here say Nicaragua is continuing to send military equipment to Salvadoran insurgents and to train them in Nicaragua.

The United States has been making such charges since 1980. Nicaragua, while not explicitly denying all the charges, says its support for the rebels is "moral and political."

The diplomats said military support to the Salvadoran rebels had dropped over the last year but remained substantial.

At a news conference last week, President Ronald Reagan said Nicaragua was "exporting revolution to El Salvador."

The head of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's Central America department, Danilo Abud, said Tuesday that he was not authorized to comment on the issue. But Western diplomats seem convinced of the general accuracy of U.S. intelligence reports on ties between Nicaragua and the Salvadoran rebels.

A European diplomat said: "I believe support for the revolutionaries in El Salvador is continuing and that it is very important to the Sandinistas. The Sandinistas fear that if the guerrilla movement weakens in El Salvador, their own regime will become more isolated and more vulnerable to attack."

A spokesman for the Salvadoran rebels, Jorge Villacorta, said in a telephone interview from Costa Rica that guerrillas had bought weapons on the black market and from organized crime figures in the United States, and that these arms had been brought into El Salvador by way of Nicaragua as well as through Guatemala, Costa Rica and other countries. But he said: "We reject the allegation that Nicaragua is providing us with arms."

Salvadoran rebel leaders have insisted that they receive only small amounts of aid from Nicaragua, mainly communications equipment, medicine and some ammunition. They say most supplies are bought on the black market or captured from Salvadoran government troops.

Fred C. Ikle, U.S. undersecretary

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



Dr. James D. van Hoften, in his jet-powered backpack, makes repairs on the Solar Max satellite.

Shuttle Astronauts Repair Solar Max; Satellite Monitored for Return to Orbit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The space shuttle's astronauts replaced two defective electronic units Wednesday on the Solar Max satellite.

The satellite then was lifted out of the shuttle's cargo bay by the Challenger's robot arm, which held the satellite while engineers on the ground monitored its systems. It was to be tested for 14 hours before being returned to orbit early Thursday.

Standing in a platform on the end of the shuttle's arm, Dr. George D. Nelson and Dr. James D. van Hoften took turns changing the units in the open cargo bay.

Capturing and repairing the damaged satellite was the mission's primary objective. On Sunday, Dr. Nelson flew to Solar Max in a jet-powered backpack but was unable to capture it when his docking device did not work. The satellite was caught Tuesday.

The astronauts had traveled two million miles to make their service call, during which repair work was done for the first time on a disabled satellite retrieved from orbit.

The space walk to repair the satellite was the longest ever recorded. Mission Control at the Johnson Space Center in Houston logged it at 7 hours 7 minutes, breaking by six minutes the mark set by two Skylab astronauts in 1973.

Officials said it would be late Wednesday or early Thursday before it is known whether the Solar Max satellite can be returned to orbit to resume its study of the sun. A preliminary report was that "all is looking optimistic."

While the checking was taking place, Dr. van Hoften took a spin on one of the ship's two backpacks, running engineering tests while flying untethered back and forth in the cargo bay.

"It's unbelievably controllable," he said of the backpack.

Terry J. Hart, one of the shuttle's five astronauts, operated the robot arm for the retrieval of the satellite from a remote station inside the cabin.

It took Dr. van Hoften about an hour to remove the faulty electronic unit and replace it with a new one. He used a power tool to extract and replace two large bolts

that secure the unit to the satellite.

Dr. Nelson's task, although less important, was more difficult. It required cutting through an insulation blanket, removing 36 tiny screws, severing some ties on electrical bundles and putting it all back together again.

"I lost a couple of the screws," Dr. Nelson said. "One disappeared over the tail. I don't know where the other went."

The screws had floated away in the weightless world but were not needed for the repair job. Dr. Nelson installed a hinge to replace the screws.

The two space walkers were attached to the ship by tethers. Small television cameras mounted on their helmets gave Mission Control close-up views of their work.

Dr. Steven Murn, a project astronomer at the Goddard Space Center in Maryland, said a successful repair would enable scientists to use the observatory to take a look at Halley's comet when it swings into the inner solar system in 1986.

Beirut Fighting Closes Green Line as Gemayel Seeks Truce Formula

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Shelling closed the only crossing between the Christian and Moslem sides of Beirut for more than two hours Wednesday as French observers along the Green Line came under sniper fire and civilians deserted the streets of both sides of the capital.

Sporadic shelling between Lebanon's warring sectarian factions killed four people and wounded 38 others as political leaders struggled to achieve a timetable for implementation of a plan to separate forces that would disengage militiamen along the dividing line from Beirut in the north to Souk al-Gharb in the south.

The so-called Museum Crossing

was deserted Wednesday afternoon because of persistent sniper fire and occasional shelling, in sharp contrast to the normal long lines of cars that require waits of three or more hours.

Most of the white-helmeted French observers deployed along the 600-yard (548-meter) crossing were maintaining low visibility, but were still present alongside policemen of Lebanon's Internal Security Force.

Streets in East Beirut were virtually deserted, in apparent expectation of retaliatory shelling for Tuesday's heavy bombardment in the Moslem part of the city.

Two soldiers of the Lebanese Army's renegade 6th Brigade were killed Wednesday and one was wounded when a barrage of mortar shells landed on Chataila Circle, a key junction for the main road leading to Beirut International Airport.

Three sandbag bunkers were in ruins from what a 6th Brigade officer said was an accurate five-minute barrage from a position in East Beirut. He said that sniper fire was directed at rescue workers as they attempted to remove the wounded.

There was still uncertainty over when President Amin Gemayel would go to Damascus for a summit meeting with President Hafez al-Assad to obtain backing for a proposed disengagement of militia forces along the Green Line.

No specifics of the plan have been officially released, but government sources say that an observer force of about 2,000 army reservists and police officers would be deployed in a buffer zone along the 15-kilometer (nine-mile) line.

Reports of its proposed withdrawal have varied, but it is intended to be up to 700 yards wide, reportedly with a proviso that any faction fired upon would be free to redeploy to its original position.

Israel Plans 20 Settlements Before Vote

Jerusalem — The Israeli government has launched a drive to build as many new settlements as possible on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip before the July 23 general election, officials said Wednesday.

The ministerial settlement committee approved the building of five settlements Tuesday and was meeting Wednesday to approve two more, they said.

An aide to Science Minister Yuval Neeman, the committee chairman, said that a further 20 settlements were planned and that it was hoped construction could begin before July.

Mr. Neeman and other hard-line ministers fear the settlement drive will be halted if the opposition Labor Party, ahead in recent opinion polls, wins the elections.

The aide said Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad, who had previously announced his intention to cut the settlement budget, had changed his mind and was making funds available for the drive.

An estimated 30,000 Israelis live on the West Bank and 5,000 in the Gaza Strip. The Arab population of the two areas is about 1.3 million.

The state budget, approved by the Knesset last month, provided about \$340 million for building new settlements and expanding existing ones.

Finance Ministry sources said Mr. Cohen-Orgad had decided to make the whole amount available in the next three months.

The Labor Party opposes building Israeli outposts in West Bank regions densely populated by Arabs but says it would not dismantle existing settlements.

Mr. Neeman's aide said there was still not as much money available as the minister would like.

50 Reported Dead As Naga Rebels, Burmese Clash

New Delhi — At least 50 people have died in recent clashes in northern Burma involving Naga guerrillas fighting for independence from India, the Burmese Army and villagers in the area, according to reports received in New Delhi.

In one incident that was said to have occurred at the end of March, the rebels attacked a village and killed 25 people, according to the reports. The guerrillas were also said to have shot five Burmese soldiers who tried to repel the assault.

The guerrillas are members of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, which is based in Burma and seeks independence for Nagas living in Nagaland and Manipur in northeast India.



FIERY PROTEST — A French steelworker used a blowtorch to cut down an antenna near Longry, France, as part of a protest by 200 steelworkers against industry layoffs. The antenna, which the men thought was part of a police communications system, was part of a winter communications network to alert salt-spreading trucks to icy roads.

Mondale an Easy Victor In Pennsylvania Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

renewed status as front-runner in the campaign, a status that he was reluctant to accept after his victory in New York last week and Illinois on March 20.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mondale continued to insist, "I am not the front-runner." But he added, "I think now I've got a chance, just a chance" to wrap up the nomination before the convention convenes in San Francisco on July 16.

On Tuesday evening, speaking to his supporters at a victory party, Mr. Mondale seemed to be looking forward to a battle in the fall against President Ronald Reagan.

"Something powerful is happening, and I can feel it," he said. "The feeling that is sweeping across the country is that we need a change in Washington. And tonight we've added the keystone to the foundation we're building to beat Ronald Reagan in November." Pennsylvania's nickname is the Keystone State.

For Mr. Hart, the defeat here marked another setback in his effort to gain support from core Democratic constituencies. Among various demographic groups, a poll of voters as they left the polling booth indicated that the Colorado senator's greatest strength was among young college-educated professionals earning more than \$30,000 a year and living in metropolitan areas.

Mr. Mondale appeared to be winning the backing of nearly every other group, showing particular strength among union members and their families and among older persons. And Mr. Mondale held a big advantage among voters most

concerned about the economy, a major issue in this state, where unemployment is at 8.9 percent.

Mr. Hart, speaking to his backers in his hometown of Denver, vowed to carry on the fight. "We're going to win the nomination of this party, and we're going to win the presidency," he said.

He said the fact that Mr. Mondale "has yet to get 50 percent in any state" primary guaranteed "there will continue to be political and financial support for me."

Mr. Jackson's performance was another demonstration of his ability to attract black votes in competition with Mr. Mondale, whose liberal policies have made him a well-regarded figure in the black community. Mr. Mondale was endorsed by W. Wilson Goode, Philadelphia's recently elected black mayor.

According to surveys of voters

DELEGATE COUNT

Here is the United Press International count of delegates committed to each of the Democratic presidential candidates as of Wednesday morning. To win the nomination, a candidate must gain at least 1,967 of the 3,933 delegate votes.

Walter F. Mondale	1,070
Gary Hart	568
Jesse L. Jackson	152
Uncommitted	332
Other	60
Total	2,182

leaving polling places. Mr. Jackson got an estimated 75 percent of the black vote in the state.

The vote here, which climaxed seven weeks of intense competition since the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20, will be followed by a relative hiatus in the schedule. The next big state contests will be the Texas caucus May 5, with 169 pledged delegates at stake, and the Ohio primary May 8, a battle for 154 delegates.

Poles Again Accuse U.S. Of Destabilization Effort

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The government issued a sharply worded report Wednesday that accused the United States of having sought to destabilize Poland for the past four years.

The timing of the release of the 270-page study appears to underscore the static state of U.S.-Polish relations. Relations have not improved despite the nominal lifting

of martial law last summer and President Ronald Reagan's subsequent easing of some U.S. sanctions against Poland.

Each side is apparently still waiting for the other to make a substantial gesture. Poland would like new U.S. financial credits and admission to the International Monetary Fund, which the Reagan administration is blocking. The United States wants an improvement in the human rights situation in the country.

In an interview published this week in *The Christian Science Monitor*, the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, sounded unwilling to consider allowing an exchange of ambassadors until the United States takes significant steps toward improving ties. Embassies in Warsaw and Washington have operated at the chargé d'affaires level for more than a year.

But an article accompanying the interview quoted an "extremely well-placed Polish source" as saying that an agreement on the exchange of ambassadors "can be expected very soon."

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, called the *Monitor* report "untrue."

Poland's account of U.S. actions since 1980 was released Wednesday at a press conference.

It says that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

689,000 Javanese To Be Relocated

JAYAPURA, Indonesia — Indonesia plans to move about 689,000 people from the overcrowded island of Java to the remote province of Irian Jaya in the next five years, the head of the provincial transmigration office said.

Eko Sarwoko said the voluntary move of Javanese to the former Dutch West New Guinea would help economic development, promote Indonesia's integration and unity and benefit defense and security.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

It also accuses the United States of violating international norms by imposing economic sanctions, of forcing other Western states to adopt an anti-Polish policy, and of giving a distorted image of Poland through Radio Free Europe.

He said that since the independent Solidarity union was crushed, "President Reagan has been lending his authority to any actions aimed at maintaining destabilization in Poland — torn by conflict, internally divided, labeled as the sick man of Europe — in order to, as numerous U.S. sources show, exploit Poland as a tool, as a pretext in the general anti-Communist crusade."

CLA, Reagan Are Rebuked By Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

of Congress that they had not been kept informed.

The White House issued an unusual three-page joint statement from Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, the central intelligence director, Mr. Casey, and the president's assistant for national security affairs, Robert C. McFarlane.

"We state emphatically that we have not considered, nor have we developed plans to use U.S. military forces to invade Nicaragua or any other Central American country," the statement said.

Citing "longstanding obligations under the Rio Treaty, our treaty obligations to defend the Panama Canal or military contingency plans for disaster relief, humanitarian assistance or emergency evacuation," the statement acknowledged that "for over a generation, as prudence would dictate, we have maintained and updated plans for these contingencies. We have not, however, planned to use our forces to invade any country in the region."

The White House statement also denied plans for "a post-election military enterprise in Central America," and insisted that "all U.S. activities in the Central American region have been fully briefed in detail to the committees of the Congress which exercise jurisdiction in full compliance with the law."

But before the vote on the resolution, Mr. Casey had two meetings with groups of senators who expressed anger and indignation over both the Central Intelligence Agency's policy and its failure to inform appropriate Senate committees of its action. The meetings were held in the quarters of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which was swept for electronic eavesdropping devices before each session.

As a measure of the Senate's indignation, Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, the chairman of the intelligence committee and a strong CIA supporter, sent a scathing letter to the intelligence chief saying that he felt personally betrayed by the agency's failure to inform his committee of the action.

According to senators who attended a briefing with Mr. Casey, Mr. Goldwater conceded that Mr. Casey may have informed him of the mining but in such an offhand way that the senator had not paid attention to the information.

"There was a lot of hostility toward Casey," said a Democratic senator. "The anger was not so much that nobody up here knew about it, but it was indignation over the policy of mining another country's harbors and blemishment of the whole thing could be so amateurish."

Mr. Casey insisted that although the agency's role was widely known, it was a "covert operation" and would continue, according to those who attended one of the sessions. He said that he had twice alluded to the mining in testimony before the intelligence committee, and said that the panel's staff had been briefed on the action. Mr. Casey added that it was up to the senators to ask the questions that would produce the information.

"That didn't go down very well," said a senator who was at one of the sessions. Another participant said Mr. Casey had been "rephrased" at one session and predicted that the intelligence chief would not again ignore the statutory requirement to inform appropriate congressional committees of the agency's activities.

Like Mr. Casey, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, insisted that Congress had been adequately informed of both the mining and the decision to ignore the World Court. "We follow the letter of the law," Mr. Speakes said.

In exchange for prompt Senate consideration of his proposal, Mr. Kennedy withdrew a companion measure that would have declared the "sense of the Senate" that the United States accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in disputes over Central America. The Reagan administration has announced that it will reject the court's jurisdiction for a period of two years.

An aide to the Senate Republican leadership said that White House officials authorized Mr. Baker to tell Republicans that the White House could accept a ban on mining in exchange for the withdrawal of the Kennedy amendment on the World Court.

The aide said that the White House "would not have a problem if the first Kennedy amendment went through, but they didn't want the court amendment to go through." Both were nonbinding.

In introducing his amendment, Mr. Kennedy called the administration's policies "a dark moment in the history of our nation." He called the CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan waters "an insult to our fundamental values as a nation and to our traditions as a law-abiding people."

(NYT, WP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Head of U.S.-Iran Tribunal to Resign

THE HAGUE (AP) — Gunnar Lagergren, the Swedish president of the U.S.-Iran claims tribunal here since its establishment three years ago, has announced his intention to resign, the tribunal announced Wednesday. The tribunal was established to settle about \$4 billion worth of claims made by U.S. companies against Iran under the agreement by which U.S. hostages were freed in January 1981.

Mr. Lagergren said that he would transmit his formal letter of resignation later this month, according to a top administrative official of the tribunal.

He has been caught between the U.S. and Iranian agents at the court, who represent their respective nations' interests. Iran has accused the court's three neutral-nation judges, including Mr. Lagergren, of responding to U.S. pressure, and the United States has repeatedly criticized the court for the slow pace of the proceedings.

Dockworkers' Strike Settled in India

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Dockworkers and port employees ended their strike after 26 days when government and union leaders agreed on a wage settlement, a Shipping Ministry official said Wednesday.

An estimated 300,000 workers walked off the job March 16, paralyzing operations in India's 10 major ports, including Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The 10 ports handle more than 90 percent of India's shipping cargo.

In addition to pay increases, the workers will get rent allowances of 10 percent to 15 percent of their wages. The loss to the ports and shippers from the strike was not immediately known, but an official said it could be about \$75 million.

Curfew Imposed on City in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — An 18-hour curfew was reimposed Wednesday on Sri Lanka's northern city of Jaffna as separatist guerrillas continued attacks on security forces with guns and bombs, the national security minister said.

Lalith Athulathmudali said that 22 guerrillas were shot to death and one soldier was wounded in three separate clashes since Tuesday. The killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers by rebels in Jaffna in July sparked widespread ethnic violence in which nearly 400 people, most of whom were Tamils, died.

The curfew was first imposed Tuesday after attacks by guerrillas fighting for a separate state for Tamils, who make up a sixth of the 15 million people in Sri Lanka. The curfew was lifted Wednesday morning to allow people in Jaffna to replenish their food stocks. Most offices and businesses remained closed as troops patrolled the streets.

Kabul Accuses U.S. Envoy of Spying

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan has been accused of espionage and told to leave the country within 48 hours, the Soviet news agency Tass reported Wednesday.

In a dispatch from Kabul, Tass said that the third secretary, Richard Vandiver, had been declared *persona non grata* for espionage, collecting of information and actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan expelled two U.S. diplomats in September on charges of espionage. The U.S. State Department called the accusation preposterous.

Sikh Vows to Fight Discrimination

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Four Hindus were gunned down by Sikh terrorists Wednesday in the state of Punjab as the top Sikh political leader vowed to fight alleged religious discrimination by the government.

"Atrocities are growing against the Sikhs in their own native state of Punjab," said Harbans Singh Longowal, head of the Sikh Akali Dal political party. "We will fight to the last man." The four Hindus killed were killed in three separate ambushes.

The Akali Dal observed a day of protest Wednesday after the fatal shooting of eight Sikhs by paramilitary police during a riot last week in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. Addressing 1,500 followers in the Golden Temple, Mr. Longowal said that if troops of India's Central Reserve Police were not withdrawn from Punjab, "the government will face a mass rebellion by Sikhs."

90 Cameroon Rebels Reported Killed

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (Reuters) — At least 90 rebels were killed in last week's abortive attempt to overthrow President Paul Biya of Cameroon, according to journalists.

Reporters said Wednesday they counted 30 bodies at the main morgue in Yaounde, Cameroon's capital, another 30 being buried near the airport, the scene of fierce fighting, and 30 more inside the headquarters of the Republican Guard. Dissident members of the guard, a paramilitary force charged with protecting the president, were responsible for the coup attempt, which was crushed Saturday.

Mr. Biya, 52, said in a radio statement Tuesday that rebel leaders would be tried shortly by a military tribunal. No gunfire has been heard since Monday night but security forces are still manning roadblocks in several parts of the capital, carrying out identity checks, and the airport at the business capital of Douala remains closed to international traffic, stranding many foreign visitors.

Italian Suspects Held by Madrid Court

MADRID (Reuters) — Gaetano Badalamenti, Italy's most wanted criminal, was placed with two others in the custody of a Madrid court on Wednesday, police said.

Mr. Badalamenti, a man the police suspect to be his son Vito, and his nephew, Pietro Alfano, are suspected of involvement in a major Mafia-run heroin ring that uses pizza parlors in the United States as drug smuggling fronts.

They were arrested Sunday at Mr. Badalamenti's Madrid apartment. They were under surveillance since Mr. Alfano arrived in Madrid on Saturday from Detroit. The court is to study proof of their identities and international arrest warrants against them. The Spanish interior minister, José Barrioñuevo, said his government was willing to consider extradition requests from either Italy or the United States pending a decision by the court.

Cardinal Asks Pope to Czechoslovakia

VIENNA (Reuters) — The head of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, said Wednesday that he had invited Pope John Paul II to visit Czechoslovakia next year.

Cardinal Tomasek said he had sent a letter to the pope asking him to attend celebrations marking the 1,000th anniversary of the death of Saint Methodius, who brought Christianity to Bohemia. He said that he would discuss the invitation with the Czechoslovak government but that there had been no reaction yet either from the government or, formally, from the Vatican.

He did not say when he had sent the invitation. The announcement followed cautious resumption of contacts between the Vatican and Prague in February, after a three-year break, with a visit by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the pope's special envoy to Eastern Europe.

2d Round of Voting Set in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — A Salvadoran presidential runoff election will be held May 6 between José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, and Roberto d'Aubuisson, the leader of the far right, election officials said Tuesday.

The date of the second electoral round definitely will be May 6," the president of the Central Elections Council, Armando Rodríguez Equizabal, said. He said the five-member council had set the date Monday after no challenges were made to the March 25 election results by the eight parties that fielded candidates in the first round of voting.

Mr. Duarte finished first with 43.4 percent of the vote, followed by Mr. d'Aubuisson with 29.7 percent. Candidates from six smaller parties received the balance of the votes. A majority of 50 percent plus one vote is required to win the five-year presidential term.

For the Record

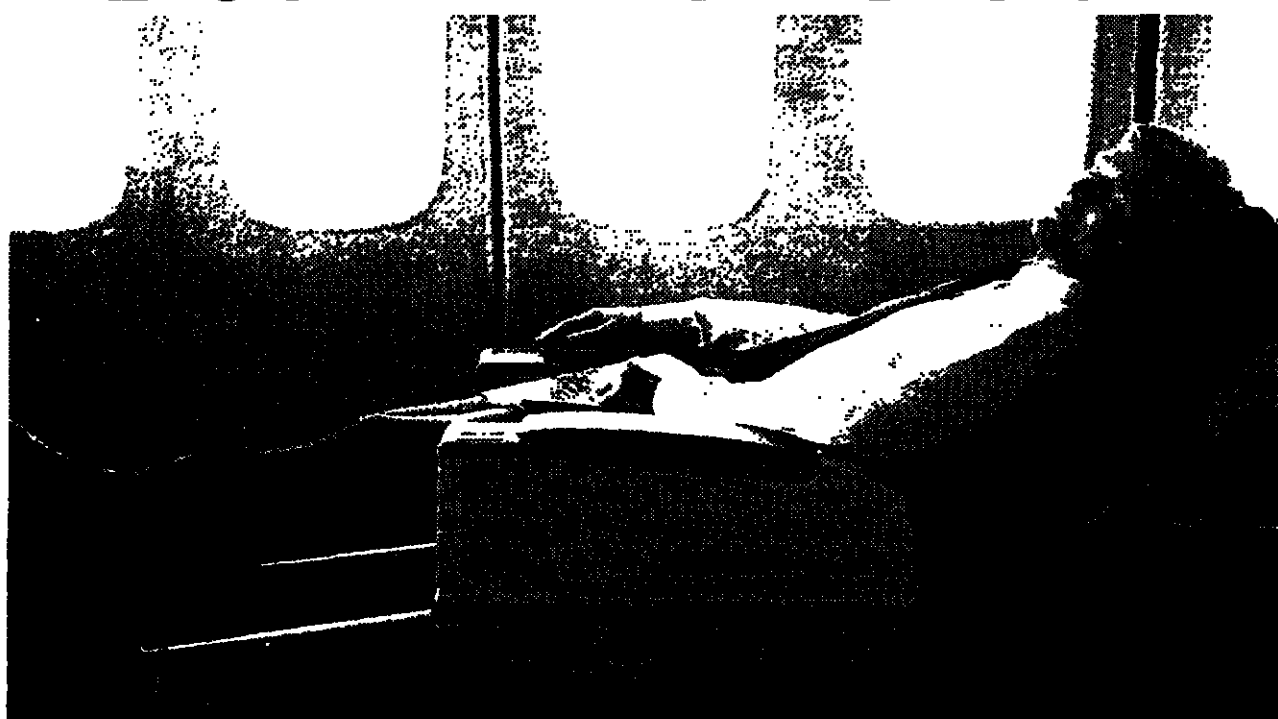
President Fernando Belaunde Terry named Senator Sandro Mariategui as Peru's prime minister Tuesday night. He replaces Fernando Schwach, who resigned along with the rest of the Peruvian cabinet over differences on economic policy. Mr. Mariategui will also serve as foreign minister. (AP)

Tens of thousands of British schoolchildren got the day off Wednesday as the nation's second-largest teachers' union staged a one-day strike over pay. The National Association of Schoolmasters-Union of Women Teachers said at least half of the schools in England and Wales were forced to close for the day. (AP)

Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian defense minister, said Wednesday that U.S. cruise missiles based in Sicily could not be fired without Italian approval. He also told the Senate in Rome that the number of missiles would not rise above 112. (Reuters)

A coronary-care nurse was sentenced Wednesday to die in the gas chamber for the killing of 12 elderly patients with heart drug overdoses at two hospitals in Riverside County, California. Robert R. Diaz, 46, was sentenced by Judge John Barnard in Superior Court. (AP)

TWA First Class.



Lie back and enjoy it.

TWA Royal Ambassador Service in First Class is in a class of its own.

It's dedicated to giving you the most

restful, relaxing and luxurious flight across the Atlantic.

We make sure it starts right with boarding cards and seat reservations before you go to the airport. We make sure you have a comfortable First Class lounge at the airport.

Then we make sure your flight will be perfect.

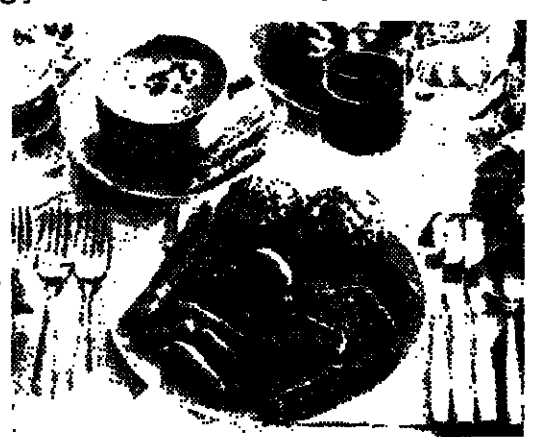
Lie back and enjoy our soporific Sleeper-seats. Sit up and appreciate a leisurely meal of superb food and wines, served in the style of

a first class restaurant.

Everything about TWA First Class travel is designed to make your flight comfortable and trouble-free.

And, if you're flying to New York, you'll find our free helicopter service ready to take you into Manhattan.

We want you to enjoy every moment.



You're going to like us

TWA

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic Achievement
Send detailed resume for a free evaluation
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
16200 University Blvd. Bldg. 1000, Chico, CA 95926 U.S.A.

هكزمن الرصلي

U.S. Policy on Nicaragua: A Tale of Confusion

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Practically from the outset of the Reagan administration's covert war against the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, there has been confusion and disagreement over its objectives.

Periodically, President Ronald Reagan, reflecting divisions within his administration, has fueled the argument with imprecisions about his goals. The debate also flares up with each escalation of military pressures by U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

The latest confrontation has been sparked by reports from administration officials and members of Congress that the U.S. not only financed but supervised the rebel mining of Nicaraguan ports.

Nicaragua asked the International Court of Justice in The Hague on Monday to order the United States to halt the "covert war."

On Capitol Hill, both Republicans and Democrats complain of being kept in the dark of the increasingly "tortured rationale" for administration tactics, and of inconsistencies between the limited objectives set out by Mr. Reagan and the broader, more worrisome

implications of military operations.

In an effort to contain the debate, the president sent the Senate a carefully drafted letter last week asserting that his objectives were to get Nicaragua to "cease to involve

NEWS ANALYSIS

itself in the internal or external affairs of its neighbors" and to draw the Sandinists "into meaningful negotiations" for a Central American peace settlement. He denied that his administration was trying to overthrow or destabilize the Managua government.

The administration itself is split. According to well-placed officials, one camp wants to bring about internal changes in Nicaragua by using military pressure to induce the replacement or modification of the Sandinist government, and another camp is seeking effective peace negotiations through a combination of pressure and diplomatic probing.

The officials say the hard-line group is led by William J. Casey, director of central intelligence, backed by Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, and Nestor Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense, and by such National Security Council staff aides as Constantine I. Menges, the

senior official on Central America. By this account, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, are more moderate.

The State Department is generally reluctant to oppose military escalation for fear of losing influence by seeming to be out of step with Mr. Reagan's thinking and the dominant mood within the administration.

"State does not have very much to say on these things," said one veteran diplomat. "They have to look tough. If they wind up as naysayers all the time, they lose clout. So people are careful when they buck the prevailing trend in this area. Shultz has not stood up. He just floats along on Nicaragua."

Members of Congress have been especially dismayed that the administration has tried to sidestep the Nicaraguan lawsuit by stating in advance that it would not accept the World Court's jurisdiction on Central American matters for two years. Whether or not this tactic succeeds, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, commented that it made American actions look "legally indefensible."

The immediate spotlight is on

the harbor minings, but earlier in the year, the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels began flying air missions over Nicaragua and claimed to have damaged Nicaraguan radio stations and relay transmitters.

"There's a lot of talk about not trying to overthrow the government, but the facts speak for themselves," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont. "Unless you're trying to do this, why else would you mine their harbors? Why else would the United States take the risk of sinking the ships of our closest NATO allies?"

Mr. Reagan's contradictory statements have also kindled doubts about the administration's real intentions.

In an interview with The New York Times on March 29, he asserted that rebel military pressure had forced the Sandinists to promise elections. Then, implying that internal political change was a key objective of the "covert war," he added: "We made it very plain that this would stop when they keep their promise and restore democratic rule and have elections."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, protested that this exceeded the guidelines set by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

With the Senate considering a request for \$21 million in funds for the Nicaraguan rebels, the White House backtracked. Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Moynihan to say that he had "just gotten carried away" and that his real objectives were more modest. Mr. Moynihan wanted it all in writing.

The National Security Council staff sent a letter but unwittingly compounded the problem. The letter asserted that Mr. Reagan wanted to see democracy restored in Nicaragua and close military links to Cuba and the Soviet Union cut, two steps that implied changing or removing the Sandinist government.

Mr. Moynihan contended this made matters worse and pressured the White House into drafting a second letter, which said the United States was not out "to destabilize or overthrow the government of Nicaragua" nor to impose any particular form of government. The Senate passed the money bill, but some senators worried that the White House had merely changed its semantics, not its intentions.

"The hard-liners are afraid that if they spell out their real goals," said one administration official, "they'll cut off their resources."



DERAILMENT AND EVACUATION — Tanker cars that carried methanol lie scattered along the tracks in Marshville, North Carolina, after a derailment that started a fire. The town's 2,000 residents began returning to their homes Wednesday, a day after they were evacuated when burning alcohol from the cars streamed into the town.

Nicaragua Said to Arm Rebels in El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

of defense for policy, said two weeks ago that roughly half the arms used by the rebels were U.S.-supplied weapons taken from Salvadoran government troops. The Pentagon later said that in some areas, the figure is closer to a third to a quarter.

Mr. Ikle also said the United States believed that 80 percent of the ammunition and explosives used by the rebels are supplied from Cuba and the Soviet Union through Nicaragua.

Administration officials in Washington said Tuesday that small planes and boats were transporting supplies from Nicaragua at night. The officials said that command and control of guerrilla operations continued in Managua.

However, in Mexico City, a member of the rebel movement said little of the command structure remained in Nicaragua. "All the commanders are now living in Morazan," he said, referring to a province in eastern El Salvador.

Administration officials said the size of the Nicaraguan Army nearly doubled in the last year to 47,000 soldiers, with the number of Cuban military and security advisers in Nicaragua reaching 2,500 to 3,000, from 2,000, and the number of Cuban civilians dropping to 5,500, from 6,000.

At a meeting with foreign correspondents last month, the United States ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony C.E. Quainton, said Salvadoran rebels were being trained in Nicaragua and arms shipments were moving regularly to El Salvador.

Rebel leaders are believed to be visiting the Nicaraguan capital regularly, and members of the U.S. Congress have met here with guerrilla commanders.

Western intelligence reports suggest that aid no longer moves overland through Honduras to the rebels but is flown daily by light planes to makeshift airstrips in guerrilla-held areas of El Salvador.

Some supporters of the Nicaraguan government have expressed doubts about these allegations and challenge the United States to produce evidence. Diplomats acknowledge that they have no proof.

U.S. officials are said to believe that at least four of the five principal rebel groups in El Salvador maintain telecommunications posts in Nicaragua to transmit instructions to their forces inside El Salvador. They also believe that some Salvadoran demolition teams have been trained in Nicaragua.

Last September, an explosion destroyed warehouses on an island off Nicaragua; residents said it had been a smugglers' haven visited regularly by covered army trucks. In February, a radio transmitter and an antenna complex said to be a Salvadoran rebel radio station in northern Nicaragua were destroyed by Nicaraguan insurgents.

Women Increase Their Share of Top Jobs in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The proportion of women in traditionally male-dominated executive, managerial and administrative occupations rose to 31 percent in 1980, from 19 percent in 1970, according to the Census Bureau.

Although a large gain, the figure is still lower than the 43 percent overall proportion of women in the U.S. labor force, the bureau said in a report.

The report released on Tuesday showed that the proportion of public administrators and officials who are women rose during the decade to 34 percent from 22 percent. The percentage of women financial managers rose to 31 percent from 19 percent, and that of personnel and labor relations managers to 36 percent from 21 percent.

In accounting and auditing, the proportion of women increased to 38 percent from 25 percent. The percentage of women judges and lawyers rose to 14 percent from 5 percent and that of women architects doubled, to 8.3 percent from 4 percent.

However, Labor Department figures show that average annual earnings of women working full time have hovered at about 60 percent of men's for many years, climbing in 1982 to 62 percent. The report said one reason for this is that women on average work fewer hours per week than men.

Reagan, at Auto Plant in Missouri, Claims Credit for Economic Upturn

The Associated Press

CLAYCOMO, Missouri — President Ronald Reagan, speaking to workers at an automobile plant, claimed credit Wednesday for the industry's upturn and declared it symbolic of a wider economic recovery in his three years in office.

On a trip that the White House insisted was not political, Mr. Reagan told workers at a Ford Motor Co. plant: "Each of you can rightly take pride in helping make us all that we are and all we can be. Only a few years ago, this industry and all America were in the worst economic mess in decades."

The president added: "Times have been rough and, yes, the recession was much deeper and longer than almost anyone predicted. But these problems had been building up for 20 years, and we were deter-

mined to find a real economic cure, not just resort as they had so often in the past to another political quick fix."

Without naming Democrats, Mr. Reagan criticized the administration of his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, for high inflation and interest rates.

Mr. Reagan also said that the auto industry's troubles had resulted from "too much regulation, too much government interference and too much backseat driving by Washington."

"In 1980 alone, the Big Three lost \$4.2 billion," he continued, referring to General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. "Plant closings across the country plunged businesses and families into desperate financial straits. Many of those families were uprooted as workers set out across the country looking for jobs."

In response to those problems, "we charted a new course to rebuild America from the bottom up," Mr. Reagan said. "We knew government had to get its own house in order."

"We also knew it wouldn't be easy," he said. "Both the economy and the auto industry were in recession — the culmination of years of overtaxing, overspending and overpromising by those who claimed they could spend your earnings better than you could."

Mr. Reagan said that inflation had plummeted, the prime interest rate had been nearly cut in half, unemployment had dropped in the last 16 months, and factory orders, housing starts, retail sales and car sales had increased.

Mr. Reagan also said the quality of cars "has never been better, reflecting the pride and determination of employees at every level." He added: "Your success story is so widespread that industry leaders from Europe, China, and, yes, even Japan, have come halfway around the world to see for themselves."

So far this year, the Reagan campaign strategy apparently has been to let the Democratic presidential candidates battle in public, while the president remains aloof.

But the two-day excursion, which also included a trip to Dallas, took place the day after the Pennsylvania primary, on a day when the Democratic candidates ordinarily would get most of the press attention.

It also came a week before caucuses in Missouri, and on the day that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the leading Democratic candidate, was scheduled to tour a Chrysler plant outside St. Louis.

The White House said the trip was official business, meaning that the government would pay for it. But William Barker, president of the United Auto Workers local in Kansas City, said the trip was "just a political move."

Mr. Barker said he was working for Mr. Mondale.


When informed of the criticism, a Reagan campaign spokesman replied: "It's certainly legitimate for a president to travel to inspect the results of the successful upturn in the economy, and if this were happening in 1983 instead of 1984 there would be no question that this is an official trip."

Walkout in Hong Kong On Subway Is Called Off

The Associated Press

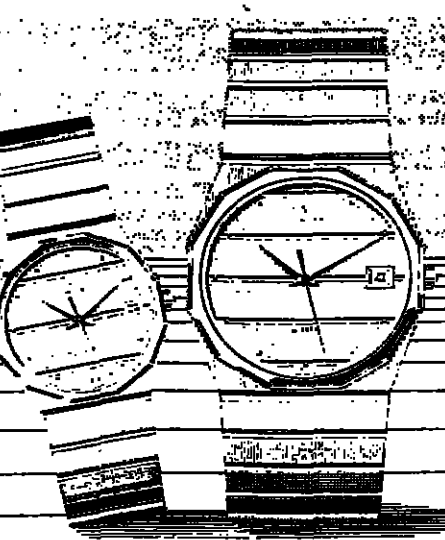
HONG KONG — Train drivers on Hong Kong's subway system called off a strike Wednesday after management dismissed more than 200 strikers.

About 400 drivers struck Monday and Tuesday to protest the introduction of a system that requires them to work a 10-hour shift once every 22 weeks. Management dismissed about 200 workers when they did not appear for work Tuesday. A transit spokesman said Wednesday that more than 150 dismissed workers have asked for their jobs back and said more requests were likely.



HOSPITALITY FIT FOR A PHAROAH.
~THE NILE HILTON~
FOR 25 YEARS CAIRO'S PREMIER HOTEL.

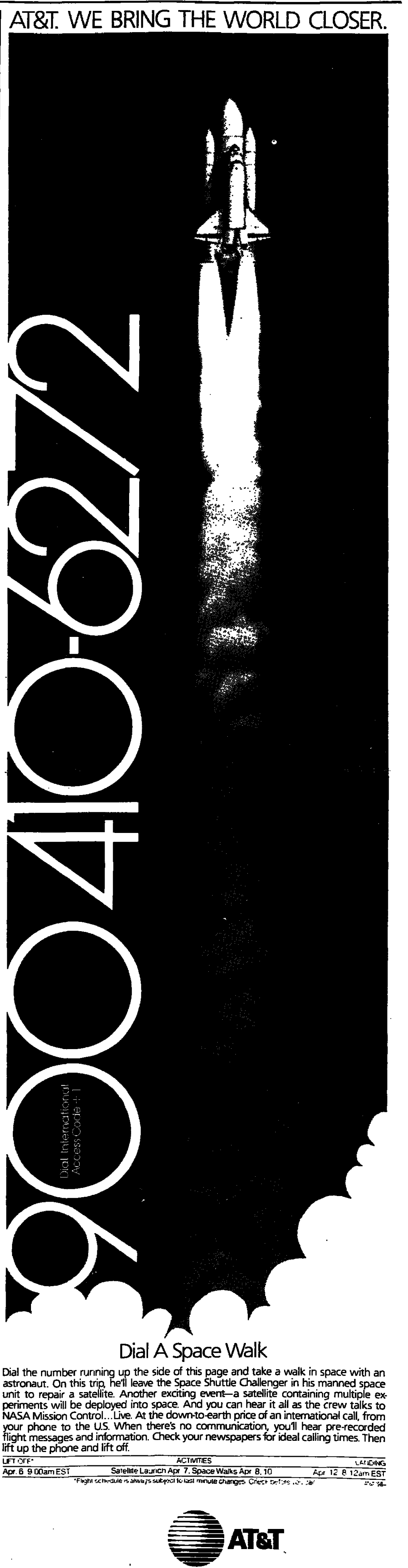
FOR RESERVATIONS TELEPHONE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE



Concord Manner.
water-resistant quartz watches, gold or steel and gold
measure time with elegance and Swiss precision.

CH. HUMET
CHAUDET - 12 Place Vendôme - 75001 PARIS

AT&T. WE BRING THE WORLD CLOSER.



Dial A Space Walk

Dial the number running up the side of this page and take a walk in space with an astronaut. On this trip, he'll leave the Space Shuttle Challenger in his manned space unit to repair a satellite. Another exciting event—a satellite containing multiple experiments will be deployed into space. And you can hear it all as the crew talks to NASA Mission Control...Live. At the down-to-earth price of an international call, from your phone to the U.S. When there's no communication, you'll hear pre-recorded flight messages and information. Check your newspapers for ideal calling times. Then lift up the phone and lift off.

LIFT OFF	ACTIVITIES	LANDING
Apr. 6 9:00am EST	Satellite Launch Apr. 7, Space Walks Apr. 8, 10	Apr. 12 8:12am EST

*Flight schedule is always subject to last minute changes. Check before you call.

AT&T

Moscow Denies It Plans To Boycott Olympics; Blames Dispute on U.S.

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is not planning to boycott the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, according to an informed Soviet source. But he said that Moscow has several complaints about arrangements for the Summer Games that should be taken seriously.

His comments Tuesday followed an angry statement issued Monday by the Soviet news agency Tass in the name of the Soviet Olympic Committee, accusing the United States of violating the Olympic Charter and hinting at the possibility of a Soviet Bloc boycott of the games.

The statement demanded an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee executive board to review the Soviet complaints, which centered on security arrangements and visa requirements.

The source, who is familiar with Soviet Olympic preparations, indicated that fears of a boycott were an overreaction to the Tass statement, which he described as poorly written.

"There will be no boycott," the Soviet source said in a conversation held at his request. "The world would never excuse the Soviet Union for destroying the Olympic movement. The Soviet Union

needs to go and it needs to win — but under good, hospitable circumstances."

There has been no official confirmation that the Russians will send a team to Los Angeles. They have until June 2 to announce their decision.

The Soviet press kept up a steady stream of criticism Tuesday of U.S. Olympic moves. Soviet Sport, a publication with a circulation of five million, for example, accused the U.S. Olympic Committee of violating two International Olympic Committee rules last weekend when it censured and demanded the removal of a U.S. IOC member, Julian Roosevelt, for allegedly saying that Radio Free Europe was an "intelligence tool" of the U.S. government.

Mr. Roosevelt had denied that he made the statement. But Soviet Sport paid tribute to him for "maintaining a principled stand" and called the U.S. Olympic Committee's censure of him "scandalous" and a violation of Olympic rules that state that IOC members are not politically beholden to the countries that they are from and can be removed from the IOC only if they betray the committee.

The Tass statement on Monday asserted that the U.S. government was encouraging anti-Soviet groups to take "provocative actions" against teams from Communist countries and that the government's visa regulations conflicted with international Olympic rules.

Western diplomats said the assertions, which U.S. officials termed "ridiculous," appeared to be part of a broader effort by the Soviet Union to establish a pretext for not attending the games, either in retaliation for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow or in the expectation that Soviet athletes would not perform as well as hoped.

The Soviet source denied that Moscow's complaints were pretexts for not taking part. Olympic training is proceeding at full pace and "enormous cost," he said, adding that "these are not pretexts."

In Los Angeles, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, Peter Ueberroth, called the Soviet accusations "nit-picking." He said the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had been mistaken in saying Soviet athletes have to obtain visas to enter the United States when all they need is Olympic identity cards.

Moscow's complaints, the Soviet source here said, relate mainly to the U.S. government and to the International Olympic Committee, not to the Los Angeles organizers. He described Mr. Ueberroth as a "good man" and said he would be welcomed in Moscow to discuss the situation, and "the sooner the better."

First Indian Cosmonaut, 2 Russians End Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — India's first man in space and his two Soviet colleagues returned to Earth on Wednesday after a nine-day mission that included a yoga experiment in space and a docking with the orbiting Soviet space station, Tass said.

Soviet television, in an unusual live broadcast, showed the flight control center outside Moscow just before the Soyuz T-10 spacecraft landed about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of the Baikonur space station in Soviet Central Asia.

The Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, 35, and the two Russians, Yuri V. Malyshev, 42, and Gennadi M. Serebrennikov, 43, were sent into space from Baikonur on April 3, aboard a Soyuz T-11.

The touchdown itself was not shown live, but a television reporter at the flight control center said the Soyuz T-10 had landed safely and upright.

Tass said the cosmonauts were "feeling fine" after the landing. The Soyuz T-11 that had taken them to Salyut-7, the space station, was left docked there. The Soyuz T-10 that they used to return to Earth had taken three other cosmonauts to the station on Feb. 8.

There has been no word on when the three other cosmonauts, Colonel Leonid Kizim, the commander, and Vladimir Solov'yev and Dr. Oleg Atkov, will return to Earth.

While in space, Mr. Sharma carried out what were believed to be the first yoga experiments in space as part of a program to study the effects of weightlessness on human beings.

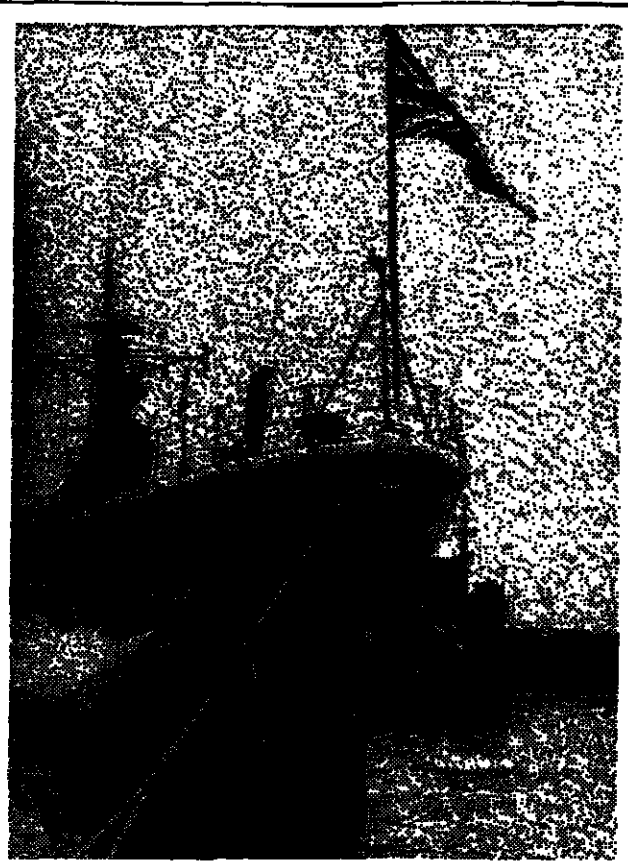
Yoga is a system of physical and mental exercises aimed at attaining control and well-being. Soviet planners believe it may help cosmonauts adjust to weightlessness.

The crew also carried out other medical tests designed to explore motion sickness and lessen its effect on humans in space.

Western experts believe the Soviet space program is geared toward permanently manned space stations, and that the experiments on weightlessness are a key to its further development.

While in the space station, the cosmonauts worked with the three resident crew members on photographic surveys, scientific experiments and medical tests.

Most of the survey work was carried out as the craft passed over India. It was intended to help agricultural planning as well as exploring for oil and gas reserves.



COLLISION — The British frigate Plymouth docked in Karlskrona, Sweden, Wednesday after being in a collision with a West German frigate in thick fog during North Atlantic Organization maneuvers in the Baltic.

Bonn Expresses Concern Over U.S. Space Strategy

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — West Germany is becoming increasingly worried that the Reagan administration's plans to explore the possibility of an anti-missile defense system in outer space will cast new doubts on U.S. nuclear guarantees for the defense of Europe.

West German officials have expressed deep concern that Washington has virtually ruled out chances for a future accord with the Soviet Union that would ban space weaponry or "killer satellites."

The prospect that the United States will push ahead with research and eventual production of such arms, they said, could portend another debate about the nuclear protection of Europe only months after the deployment in Western Europe of the first Pershing-2 and cruise nuclear missiles.

During last week's meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear planning group in Turkey, European defense ministers reportedly sharply questioned the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, about whether "killer satellites" that might shield the United States from intercontinental missiles fired by the Soviet Union would leave Western Europe unprotected.

They suggested that the U.S. shield would create zones of unequal nuclear security within the alliance since the United States would no longer be putting its cities at risk to defend Europe from nuclear attack.

Mr. Weinberger reportedly sought to assure his European counterparts that it was technically feasible to build anti-tactical missiles that would protect Europe. He also was quoted as promising close

consultations with the allies concerning the development stages of space weapons and any effect on the anti-ballistic missile treaty with the Soviet Union.

He argued that the United States needed to catch up with the Russians in anti-missile research, but he reportedly failed to allay skepticism among the European delegations.

"We got the impression that the administration has made up its mind on producing these weapons and is not thinking about arms control first," a West German official said.

On his return from Turkey, the West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, expressed concern that the U.S. effort to develop anti-missile systems in space could "destabilize the East-West balance."

He strongly endorsed early arms control agreements between the two superpowers governing all space-based weaponry. "It is in the interests of all mankind," Mr. Wörner said, that the U.S. program "does not open up a new dimension of the arms race."

Franz Josef Strauss, who heads the Christian Social Union, a sister party of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, cited the U.S. space weapons program as evidence that the U.S.-European partnership in nuclear security "is no longer functioning."

Karsten Voigt, the foreign policy spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, predicted that if Washington proceeds with plans to develop space weapons, the conflict between West German and U.S. interests would set off a storm of protest. He urged Mr. Kohl to express his concern to President Ronald Reagan about the risks of an arms race in space.

Paris Defends Presence of Force in Chad

French Concern Grows Over Deaths of 9 Troops

PARIS — The French government Wednesday defended the presence of its troops in Chad amid confusion and mounting concern over how nine soldiers died in a desert explosion there last week.

At a funeral for the paratroopers in Toulouse on Tuesday, the brother of one of them drove a car at high speed at a group of people including the defense minister, Charles Hernu, who was not injured.

A bodyguard shot and wounded the man in the groin.

The government spokesman, Max Gallo, said Wednesday: "The government understands the sorrow of the tragically bereaved families and the concern of French public opinion."

Speaking after the weekly cabinet meeting, he said France had 3,000 troops in Chad "because foreign, Libyan, troops are occupying part of Chad."

"France intervened to preserve the independence of Chad and to prevent the destabilization of the whole of black Francophone Africa," he added.

Meanwhile, police started an investigation into the car incident, but Mr. Hernu has said he will not take any personal legal action.

His ministry has given conflicting reports on the explosion in Chad, saying first that the nine were killed and six injured Saturday when a shell exploded in an abandoned military vehicle as they were trying to defuse it.

Later it said one of them stepped on a mine during a desert patrol. Opposition politicians have demanded a full explanation, seeking clarification of French policy.

Soviet Police Arrest 4 Latvian Protesters

MOSCOW — Four Soviet women were arrested in the Latvian capital of Riga on Tuesday after staging a protest in the city center over the detention of two Jewish relatives, dissident sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the women and two of their children held up placards outside the state prosecutor's office demanding freedom for Zakhar Zunshtain and Alexander Balter. The two men are campaigning for the right to emigrate with their families to Israel.

Mr. Zunshtain, who heads the Christian Social Union, a sister party of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, cited the U.S. space weapons program as evidence that the U.S.-European partnership in nuclear security "is no longer functioning."

Karsten Voigt, the foreign policy spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, predicted that if Washington proceeds with plans to develop space weapons, the conflict between West German and U.S. interests would set off a storm of protest. He urged Mr. Kohl to express his concern to President Ronald Reagan about the risks of an arms race in space.

5 European Nations to Impose Curbs On Export of Poison Gas Compounds

New York Times Service

BONN — Five West European nations have agreed to impose stringent restrictions on the export of chemical compounds that can be used to manufacture chemical weapons, according to European officials.

The officials said it was unclear whether restrictions would be imposed on exports worldwide, or merely to countries engaged in war or in "tension zones." They could not say how soon the curbs would take effect.

The decision was made Monday, 10 days after the United States announced that it would restrict the sale to Iraq of five chemical compounds used in the manufacture of nerve and mustard gases that U.S. intelligence officials said Iraq has used in its war with Iran.

According to the European officials, the foreign ministers of West Germany, Britain, Denmark, Bel-

gium and the Netherlands, at a meeting in Luxembourg on Monday, approved a plan to introduce strict licensing procedures for the export of compounds used in the manufacture of such gases.

The United States has actively sought to prevent the sale to either Iran or Iraq of any goods that could be used in the military conflict. Iraq has repeatedly denied the charges that it has used poison gases. A United Nations report issued last month said an investigative team found traces of tabun, a nerve gas, and of mustard gas during inspections of battle sites.

Officials said the five nations sought to develop a system of curbs that would ultimately be introduced uniformly throughout the 10 nations of the European Community.

But chemical industry officials in Frankfurt said they doubted the potential effectiveness of such con-

trols, because the chemicals could easily be purchased from sources outside the United States or Europe, or through companies in third countries acting as agents.

In Britain, officials said last week that British companies last year had shipped large amounts of methylphosphonol-di-fluoride, dimethyl-methylphosphonate and thioglycol to Iran and Iraq. Iran has repeatedly accused British companies of supplying Iraq with compounds to produce chemical weapons. In the past, however, British officials have denied the allegations.

The chemicals are fairly common and are used in the manufacture of pesticides, officials said. Until now, no attention was paid to their export because of their widespread use.

Thioglycol can also be used, however, to manufacture mustard gas, a blistering agent. The two other compounds can be used in making nerve gases.

Iraq Reported to Open Dikes in South In Attempt to Flood Iranian Positions

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq has opened dikes in the southern part of the country to flood positions that Iranian soldiers have occupied or appear to be targeting, U.S. officials say.

About 40 percent of the southern Majnoon island, which Iranian forces have attacked, is flooded, the officials said Tuesday. In addition, Iraqi artillery has damaged one of the Hawk anti-aircraft missile sites that Iran positioned to guard the northern Majnoon island.

Iran and Iraq have been fighting since September 1980 at great cost of life but with little military progress. When Iran occupied the northern Majnoon island in marshy southern Iraq recently, analysts speculated that Iran was preparing to launch an attack that could cut off Iraq's oil port of Basra from the capital, Baghdad.

Iran has since constructed a pontoon bridge to the northern island and, more recently, a shorter bridge between the two islands. But despite massing hundreds of thousands of troops along the front, Iran has not mounted a new offensive.

Officials said that Iran appeared to be conducting yet another mobilization of young volunteers and sending large numbers to the front. But except for some fighting along

the northern front, a puzzling calm prevails, they said.

Meanwhile, Pentagon officials disclosed that two airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes and some support aircraft had returned from Egypt to the United States. The AWACS jets were dispatched to Egypt on March 19 after neighboring Sudan was bombed, reportedly by a lone Libyan plane.

The AWACS planes left Egypt on Monday, officials said, and some remaining support planes were expected to depart on Wednesday.

Cairo Plan to End Gulf War
Egypt will request an urgent meeting of the coordination bureau

of the Nonaligned Movement to submit a plan for ending the Iran-Iraq war, United Press International reported Wednesday from Cairo.

The weekly magazine Al-Mussawwar, which has close government connections, said in its edition for release Thursday that the Egyptian plan contained "just and constructive foundations" for ending the war.

President Hosni Mubarak disclosed the existence of the Egyptian plan last Sunday.

He said Egypt would submit it to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and later to the United Nations Security Council.

U.S. Repeats Claim to Georges Bank Over Canada at World Court Hearing

THE HAGUE — The United States told the World Court on Wednesday that it has a historic and total right to the Georges Bank area off the coast of Maine and Nova Scotia. Roughly half the zone is also claimed by Canada.

"United States fishermen have fished on Georges Bank since the 1820s," said the U.S. representative, Davis R. Robinson.

Canada's attorney general, Mark MacGuigan, told the court on April 2 that Canadian fishermen also have relied on it for many years.

The dispute began in 1977 after both the United States and Canada extended their coastal jurisdictions to 200 miles, causing their offshore limits to overlap in the area. They took the dispute to the World Court in 1981.

VIA BANQUE

LA GRANDE BANQUE PRIVÉE FRANÇAISE

Le 16 avril 1984, Via Banque sera introduite à la Cote Officielle de la Bourse de Paris par l'intermédiaire de Monsieur Michel PUJET, agent de change.

VIA BANQUE
UNE BANQUE POUR L'AVENIR

La note d'information Visa CDB n° 84-72 du 27 mars 1984 peut être obtenue sans frais auprès de Via Banque, 10 rue Valmy - 75002 Paris. BULG du 2 avril 1984

Proton

PERUSAHAAN OTOMOBIL NASIONAL

Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bhd. (PROTON) a subsidiary of Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia Berhad (HICOM) invites application from suitably qualified Malaysian citizens to join the company.

PROTON, a joint-venture between HICOM, Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC) and Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) of Japan was incorporated on May 7, 1983. PROTON has been given the responsibility of manufacturing the made-in-Malaysia Car. Being a new and dynamic organization, PROTON requires candidates in the following professional fields for a rewarding and challenging career in the company.

Selected candidates will undergo a comprehensive training in Japan for a 10 months duration. Upon completion, the trainees will be absorbed into PROTON.

Requirements and Qualifications:

- 1. PRODUCTION ENGINEERING**
(10 candidates)
- 2. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**
(1 candidate)
- 3. ENGINEERING WITH COMPUTER BACKGROUND**
(2 candidates)

Preference will be given to fresh graduates without working experience who will be able to report for training commencing July 1984.

Candidates who will be graduating before May 1984 will also be considered.

Applications must be enclosed with a curriculum vitae, copy of qualification, and a passport size photograph to reach the following address before 24th April, 1984.

Director/General Manager
Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bhd. (PROTON)
No. 3, Jalan Stonor,
Off Jalan Conlay,
Kuala Lumpur,
MALAYSIA

Only shortlisted candidates will be called for interview. The venue is to be determined at a later date.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Troubles in the Punjab

Indira Gandhi has a distinctive way of disabling her political opponents. First, dismissal and denunciation. If that should fail and a crisis arises, she intervenes as the peacemaker of a united and secular India, ready to yield what she earlier refused. It worked a few years ago after communal riots shook the poor, remote state of Assam. Now the prime minister is in far graver trouble in the Punjab, the prosperous granary of India. If her touch falters, so do hopes for India's unity and development, and that matters.

Of the 700 million Indians, 14 million are Sikhs, whose faith is a 15th-century offshoot of Hinduism. Before India's independence in 1947, British gave Sikhs preferred treatment in the armed forces and civil service. Ever since, militant Sikhs have complained of oppression by the Hindu majority. To placate them the federal government in 1966 bisected the Punjab. India's most fertile state, so that Sikhs became its majority while Hindus predominated in a new state, named Haryana.

Instead of quelling anger, however, the division increased it. Sikhs contended that they had lost precious territorial and water rights as well as the showpiece capital of Chandigarh. When Sikhs turned to riots and terror in the Punjab, Hindus responded in Haryana. Out of this ferment emerged the formidable but sinister figure of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a leader of rightist Sikh extremists.

Addicted to violence, he has made his headquarters in the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. For Indian troops to invade the temple would be seen as an act of sacrilege by even moderate Sikhs. So Mrs. Gandhi has hesitated. Amritsar has a history: In 1919 British-led troops fired at an unarmed assembly, killing 300 in a massacre that Churchill called "a monstrous event."

Binding diverse peoples into a secular federal system has been the overriding political challenge to Indian democracy. A concession to one minority feeds the clamor elsewhere. Yet in the Punjab, so close to New Delhi and facing Pakistan, Mrs. Gandhi has few choices. Months of rioting and terror have already cost the Punjab economy an estimated \$1.2 billion.

On one key demand the prime minister has yielded: Sikhs will be defined as a separate religion in the Indian constitution. More concessions may follow, even at the risk of appearing to reward terror. But Mrs. Gandhi is a grudging loser, and it is worth asking whether her own implacability, verging on haughtiness, brings out the same quality in her opponents. The Punjab crisis is a chastening test for the better qualities of this remarkable woman.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Real Olympic Hurdles

Moscow's bombastic complaints about arrangements for the Los Angeles Olympics are, unfortunately, just part of the modern-day sport: Milk it for all the nationalism you can. The Russians are now attacking the fees, visa procedures, security arrangements, and so many other things that it is becoming hard to find the real concerns that may have inspired their blast. They may even have wanted to imply a threat to repay the United States in kind for its boycott of the Moscow Games.

But in fact the Los Angeles organizers and the U.S. government appear to have been energetically accommodating. The State Department has waived the ban on Aeroflot flights to the United States and granted Moscow's request to dock an ocean liner at Long Beach during the Games. The Russians, in turn, have so far paid their bills for accommodations and other arrangements. There has been no friction with the Soviet wrestling and shooting teams recently touring America.

The Russians were annoyed at the denial of a visa to an Olympic attaché — a diplomat

whom Washington thinks it recognizes as an undesirable KGB agent. And the Russians are understandably nervous about security, particularly about a coalition that calls itself "Ban the Soviets" and is said to be plotting ways to encourage athletes to defect. It would certainly violate the Olympic spirit if the U.S. government did anything to encourage such fringe elements. But there will be peaceful demonstrations: there is no way Americans can be deprived of their right to sound off.

Precisely because they value the Olympics as a national showplace, the Russians probably continue to resent the 1980 boycott, organized by President Jimmy Carter to protest the invasion of Afghanistan. But their extraordinary desire to participate in — and win — the Games also argues against staying away.

The correct response to the increasing hostility is to see whether any real complaints need satisfying and then to assume that the Russians can distinguish between their own real desires and rude words.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Sidestepping International Law

The Reagan administration is using the CIA to mine Nicaraguan ports and has withdrawn from jurisdiction of the World Court with regard to Central America. At the same time, President Reagan complains that congressional criticism limits his ability to conduct foreign affairs.

Well, two cheers for Congress. It's a lousy agency to run foreign policy, but it seems to be the only curb on the near-lunacy in the White House. Nicaragua is a Marxist state and does get help from Russia and Cuba. It does supply leftist rebels in El Salvador. It is only a minor military threat, however.

Guatemala is a critical Latin country where the United States should be mounting a large-scale effort to liberalize the regime and build a middle class. The Contadora framework of neighboring countries could provide a suitable vehicle. But Reagan & Co. seem unable to see beyond Nicaragua.

— Syndicated Columnist Jim Fain

The United States has taken a far more serious step than it seems to have realized in refusing to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague in the case brought against it by Nicaragua. Three days before the complaint was lodged the State Department informed the court, as it is entitled to do, that it would not accept any findings related to a Central American dispute for a period of two years.

The statutes of the court allow a government to deny jurisdiction provided it does so in advance. But that is a technicality, and to invoke it does the United States discredit. The excuse that Nicaragua would turn the court into a propaganda forum adds the insult to the judges to the injury done to international law.

— The Guardian (London)

The alleged CIA mining operation and other covert activities in support of anti-Sandinist rebels are tantamount to an act of war.

Last week President Reagan said it was a mistake of the United States not to declare war on Vietnam, because America's ability to prosecute the war in Vietnam was hampered by domestic and Congressional dissent. If Nicaragua is a threat to international law, it is a threat to the United States.

Hope for a Rebuilt Guinea

Although [Ahmed] Sékou Touré's obscure speeches on Islamic-Marxism and his one-party state did not lend the regime popular appeal or give it a convincing ideological base, his abrupt political transformation opened the country toward the West. And today a majority of the officers, though trained in Moscow, are turning in that direction.

Guinea's economic ills, along with the unpredictable pattern of governmental repression, have given rise to an enormous emigration of the nation's people, and with it the dreams and hopes for reform. Despite this, Guinea has been an active participant in international economic circles, and has kept close ties with American bankers.

Thus there are reasons to believe that after 26 years of arbitrariness and incoherence, today's "liberal" and "democratic" explosion will give Guinea at home and abroad hope to rebuild from the ruins of their country.

— Le Monde (Paris)

The Challenge to Mrs. Gandhi

The mounting crisis over Sikhs, their independence, and terrorism is gravely threatening the delicate balance between communities in India's most fertile and prosperous state, and also presenting a serious challenge to central government. Indira Gandhi cannot now rely on the problem simply going away. She insisted [Tuesday] that terrorism was new to India. But it has been two years in the making, during which time some 300 people have died. It may be that very shortly Mrs. Gandhi will have to take a terrible decision: whether or not to flush out the terrorists, as well as the moderates, in Amritsar's Golden Temple. She will need to get it right.

— The Daily Telegraph (London)

Courting a Perilous Arms Race in Space

By Peter A. Clausen

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Reagan began the year with professions of good faith on arms control. But on a key test of this conciliatory tone — the control of space weapons — he continues to stonewall.

Hiding behind dubious arguments about verification, the Reagan administration refuses to negotiate with the Soviet Union to restrain anti-satellite weapons. In January, the U.S. Air Force began testing an anti-satellite weapon, which could wreck hopes of controlling these weapons. Meanwhile, the United States is pressing ahead with the president's "Star Wars" program — an implausible quest for weapons to shield the American people from nuclear attack by intercepting Soviet missiles in flight. These ill-advised policies foreshadow a new space arms race at great peril to U.S. security.

Anti-satellite weapons are a bad idea whose time, unfortunately, seems to have come. Development of them threatens the satellites the United States relies on for warning of attack; monitoring arms control agreements; and military command, control and communications. The vulnerability of such satellites to attack would be a highly provocative factor in future U.S.-Soviet confrontations, and would reduce the chances of bringing hostilities under control if nuclear conflict began.

The administration rejects talks on anti-satellite weapons on the pretext that restrictions on them would be impossible to verify. It is true that an absolute ban on them would pose serious verification problems, but such a ban is not critical. A freeze on testing and deployment could readily be monitored and would achieve the key objective of

preventing the further development and perfection of these weapons.

But the opportunity for such a freeze is fleeting. The administration's verification argument could become a self-fulfilling prophecy if American testing continued. The U.S. anti-satellite weapon is launched from a small missile carried by an F-15 fighter plane. Once operational, this weapon would be very difficult to monitor, since there are no obvious differences between F-15s equipped with the device and those not.

In contrast, the Soviet anti-satellite weapon is placed in orbit by a huge booster rocket operating from known launch sites. Such a weapon could not be clandestinely deployed.

Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet anti-satellite weapon can now attack the key communications and early warning satellites stationed in high orbits. But this will change if development of anti-satellite weapons continues. A test ban is needed soon to halt development of these weapons while they remain relatively primitive on both sides, and before deployment of the U.S. weapon undermines future control possibilities.

Why then does the administration shun negotiations? For two reasons. The first is straightforward, if shortsighted: The administration wants the option of attacking Soviet satellites, even if the price is to forfeit any restrictions on Soviet anti-satellite weapons. The second reason is the "Star Wars" connection. Development and testing of the

weapon offers a technological stepping-stone to missile defense systems operating in space. This tactic is also legally convenient, since missile defenses are banned by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, while anti-satellite weapons remain unrestricted. America plans to exploit this loophole in developing "Star Wars" weapons and is loath to see it closed.

The administration's approach amounts to playing games with the ABM treaty, the cornerstone of nuclear arms control. It also undercuts recent American accusations that the Soviet Union is violating the treaty, and precludes any serious attempt to resolve that issue.

There is a real danger in all this that the ABM treaty could come unraveled. This outcome would be all the more tragic because it would be in a lost cause. Independent scientists agree that the hope of defending the nation against devastation in the event of nuclear attack is a dangerous fantasy, since the development of missile defenses will inevitably stimulate new offensive arms buildups and make the nuclear balance shakier by multiplying fears and suspicions.

To prevent a new arms race in space, the United States must shift course. It must suspend testing of anti-satellite weapons and start negotiations to halt the further development of them, and give up the costly, futile and dangerous pursuit of "Star Wars" missile defenses.

The writer, who is senior arms analyst for the Union of Concerned Scientists, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The 'Bump' — A Lesson On Carriers

By John Lehman
The writer is secretary of the U.S. Navy.

WASHINGTON — From time to time there occur events that illuminate an entire issue in a way that the most learned armchair analysis cannot match. Such an event was the "bump in the night" when, on March 21, a Soviet submarine collided with the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, which was engaged in training exercises in the Sea of Japan.

Many things were illustrated by that collision. It should spur people to look at the fragility of Western lifelines and to contemplate the enormous change in the last decade brought about by the deployment of a Soviet submarine force three times the size of the U.S. force.

Every U.S. Navy training exercise is accompanied by Soviet ships and submarines. In the exercise code-named Ocean Venture 81, there were 18 Soviet ships among the U.S. ships.

Over the last three years, five or more Soviet submarines have regularly been present in U.S. operational areas. Such was the case when the Soviet sub collided with the Kitty Hawk. The Russians have provided convenient forces in helping the American navy to train.

The significant thing about the Kitty Hawk incident was not that the sub surprised the aircraft carrier. It had already been located and "killed" more than 15 times in the three previous days and had been ignored thereafter. So the first point is that, in military terms, the submarine was the loser, not the carrier.

The second point is that the Russians' attendance at these exercises and the configuration of the Soviet Navy indicate their ocean-going capabilities and intentions. No longer does the United States face the coastal or continental defense force of the past, but rather an increasingly large and offensive modern navy.

The Russians have discovered the utility of naval forces for projecting power during peacetime. They have 275 attack submarines. A primary Soviet objective is naval interdiction of the lines connecting the United States to its allies and the West's sources of vital fuel and minerals, 95 percent of which move by sea. Their target, therefore, is not primarily U.S. warships, but rather American supply ships, the U.S. Army sealift, and U.S. merchant vessels.

And if U.S. warships are as vulnerable as the armchair critics have it, then of course there is no hope for the supply ships. We had better sue for terms now.

This brings us to the third point. In 1942, with only 57 U-boats, the Nazis nearly sundered the Atlantic supply lines. Conditions have changed, of course, with supply pre-positioning and other measures.

But the Soviet submarine force, if allowed to work its will in the Atlantic, would be far more formidable than the U-boats. Soviet naval forces must be forced back on the defensive.

America can go with aircraft carriers or go without them, like the British in the Falklands, but go it must. Those who believe that cruisers, destroyers, amphibious ships, army transports and super tankers are safer without a carrier's 90 aircraft, or believe such an air wing could provide 24-hour coverage from land bases, are unacquainted with the laws of physics and the facts of geography.

The role of the navy, and the aircraft carrier in particular, then, is not to defend itself against Soviet attacks, but rather to defend Western lifelines against those attacks. The navy is also a potent instrument to project force in support of U.S. national security objectives short of war. And it has the capability to bring force to bear in land war.

In all these missions, the navy and marines must go where U.S. security dictates, and the carrier must go along to protect the navy and marines. With its 600-mile radius of coverage below, on and above the sea, the carrier group commands that sea.

Obviously, one must be concerned about cruise missiles and other such weapons that might be used against U.S. ships. There is no such thing as an invulnerable carrier, just as there is no such thing as an invulnerable air force base or army division. Nonetheless, the carriers provide a margin of superiority that can make the difference between a successful resupply and an unsuccessful one, that protects men and equipment, and that makes U.S. commitments credible.

The Washington Post



'Wadadyaknow — Take a sniff at this old stuff and tell me what it is... Nerve gas. Right?'

The Promises of Guinea's Military Chiefs

By Colin Legum

LONDON — After living under an autocracy for 26 years, Guinea's new military rulers have promised the country's inhabitants a fresh start that sounds almost too good to be true: the right to express opinions freely, to move freely, to enjoy complete press freedom, and to return to a system of free enterprise.

The New Military Committee for National Redress has also vowed that there will be no settling of old scores with those responsible for what it describes as the "theocracy and tyrannical dictatorship." And it has promised to respect human rights and to end the old system of political repression that scarred much of the long rule of President Ahmed Sékou Touré, who died last month in the United States.

When the doors of the notorious Boiro prison were opened last week after the military's bloodless coup, scores of political prisoners rushed out shouting: "We are free. We are happy. We are free. Guinea is free. We thank the soldiers."

The people's sense of elation about promises of liberty seems particularly dramatic. But Guinea has never known democracy. It went straight from being a French colony to being a highly centralized one-party (notionally Marxist) state in 1958.

The coup leaders have detained the prominent figures of the previous regime, including Lansana Beavogui, the former prime minister and, for a brief moment, the successor to Mr. Sékou Touré. But the military committee has said they are not in jail, and will not be jailed unless convicted of specific crimes.

The military rulers are clearly worried about the danger of old scores being settled by those who suffered under the previous regime. An estimated two million Guineans chose exile rather than live under Mr. Sékou Touré's brooding shadow.

Most of those who fled were impelled to go because of the constraints of a harsh and totally centralized economy — a situation that pertained until Mr. Sékou Touré began to introduce reforms in the last few years of his life.

Only the mining of bauxite had escaped rigid state control. It was entrusted to French and American multinationals, whose success in helping the country's severely ailing economy was a key factor in turning Mr. Sékou Touré increasingly away from the East and toward the West.

The new military rulers stress the need now for structural economic reform to allow for a rational exploitation of mineral resources by "encouraging free enterprise, and to ensure rapid and rational participation in the economy by both nationals and foreign partners."

Perhaps the most surprising pledge made by the new regime is that it will allow complete press freedom. When asked how far this freedom will go, the new information minister, Colonel Mohamed Traoré, replied, "We will give journalists total freedom to say what they think about the domestic and external situation."

A military coup had long been in the cards. Mr. Sékou Touré had refused to make any arrangements for his succession, or to allow any potential rivals to grow in his shadow. For almost 20 years he entrusted administrative responsibility to Prime Minister Beavogui, a passive but very decent technocrat whose health has been poor. He was not the kind of leader to survive his patron's death.

The contenders for power within

A Taste of Beijing Crow On the Menu for Reagan

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Among the dishes being prepared by the Chinese for President Reagan's trip to China this month is a large portion of crow. It may be disguised in an aromatic sauce, but it will be crow nevertheless, and Mr. Reagan will have to eat it.

He blundered badly during the 1980 presidential campaign when he asserted that the United States ought to recognize Taiwan as a separate state. The Chinese maintain, with considerable reason, that the island is part of China.

Had he stuck to that position, Mr. Reagan would have set back the progress made in Chinese-American relations since President Richard Nixon's spectacular voyage to Beijing in 1972. Among other things, the China connection has given the United States greater leverage to deal with the Russians.

Mr. Reagan has never retreated publicly from his campaign statement regarding Taiwan. But his aides have privately "clarified" his remarks in conversations with the Chinese, who have chosen not to make a big fuss over the matter.

It would be wrong, however, to presume that the Chinese have shelved the Taiwan issue — which is bound to be a major topic in their talks with Mr. Reagan.

The Chinese would like the United States to stop all arms sales to Taiwan and to declare unequivocally that Beijing's sovereignty extends over the island.

They realize that they are unlikely to persuade Mr. Reagan to satisfy that demand. But they have to take a tough stance on the subject, for at least a couple of reasons.

In the first place, China's leaders are striving to bring liberal economic reforms to China, such as encouraging a measure of private enterprise to spur growth.

To introduce flexibility, however, the Chinese leaders must placate their sectarian Communist rivals, who are still devoted to revolutionary policies. A hard line on Taiwan fulfills that purpose.

Another important factor relates to China's territorial disputes with the Soviet Union. For the Chinese to abandon their claim to Taiwan would weaken their bargaining posture in respect to huge areas of Siberia that, they insist, were stolen from them by Moscow.

Dealing with the Chinese, who are master diplomats, will be a real test for Mr. Reagan. The best he can do on the Taiwan issue, I think, is to do nothing much. He can repeat the brilliantly fuzzy formula invented during the Nixon breakthrough, which affirmed that the problem is a Chinese problem that only the Chinese can resolve.

To make that formula credible, however, Mr. Reagan will have to reassure the Chinese that he is not going to strengthen the Taiwan regime, politically or militarily.

Meanwhile, he can minimize the matter by emphasizing to the Chinese the many other advantages that will accrue to them through close ties with the United States.

The Chinese are already getting a good deal of advance American technology, and the promise of more will be an inducement to them to keep the U.S. relationship on track. Trade is booming. And the United States and China have a common bond in their concern about the growing strength of the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Reagan will have to be careful not to intimate to the Chinese that he is merely using them to offset the Russians. Nothing annoys the Chinese more than the notion that they are levers in the U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

Mr. Nixon launched his bid for re-election from China. The publicity this time is sure to help Mr. Reagan. The timing of his trip even suggests that the Chinese would like to see him return to the White House, since they are comforted by his anti-Soviet intransigence.

Mr. Reagan can therefore make the trip a success by exercising prudence and reading the script his experts have written for him. The crow he eats may even taste good.

Tribune and Register Syndicate

LETTER

'We Hit a What?'

Regarding a letter by Edward Wells (March 29):

A letter along the following lines might well be sent to Pravda by "A Concerned Citizen."

"Comrade: The backbone of our Soviet Navy is our submarine force. The subs are equipped, so we are assured, with the latest radar and sonar detection devices capable of detecting even the quietest of frigates. Yet one of our latest nuclear attack submarines has been brought to grief by an 86,000-ton monster, a behemoth with four huge propellers and eight steam boilers that can be heard halfway across the Pacific!"

"Comrade! Where will it end? Next, our submarines will be limping home after a disastrous encounter with the Q22! We should phase out these vulnerable boats unless, of course, the present ineffective detection arrangements can be dramatically improved." (It is hard to improve on Mr. Wells' line.)

JOHN H. BOWEN
Retired U.S. Navy
Submarine Commander
Andover, England

FROM OUR APRIL 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Spring Fever on the Markets

NEW YORK — "Uncle Daniel" Drew's advice, "When the saps are running" up the trees, buy securities," was generally followed last week. There was activity during the four business days and an advance in prices. Improving trade conditions, particularly in the West, were a cause of good feeling; the passage of the tariff bill by the House was another. The speculative spirit extended to the commodities markets and was attended with a notable rise in cotton and a sensational advance in wheat. The latter was attributed mainly to the manipulation of the pool controlled by "Big Jim" Patten of Chicago, with auxiliary operations on the New York Produce Exchange.

1934: Charges of Communist Ties

WASHINGTON — A new charge of red ideals and affiliations within the administration was tossed into Washington on the heels of the allegations by Dr. William R. Wirt of a brain trust "revolution" to overthrow the regime. Rexford Tugwell, assistant secretary of agriculture, and former Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa were labeled by Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American League, as leaders whose Communist leanings are evident. "They (Tugwell and Brookhart) have radical affiliations with many men that are prominently identified with the Communists, who seek to destroy our nation by working actively in our colleges to this end."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE, Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS, Editor
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Deputy Editor
SAMUEL A. BENT, Deputy Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Vice-Mer. Ass. Alan Leavitt, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28518, Telex 61170.
Manager Hong Kong: John MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., London W.C.2, Tel. 836-4882, Telex 362009.
S.A. au capital de 1.000.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 232013. Convention Paritaire No. 3431.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

مكتبة الأمل

SCIENCE

Miriam Rothschild and the Lore of Fleas

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Because of her extensive knowledge of fleas, Miriam Rothschild is somewhat of a hero in Australia. She is celebrated, too, for her work with mites and monarch butterflies.

Miss Rothschild, who was born in 1908 and now presents a regal mien, was in New York recently to promote her book, "Dear Lord Rothschild," recounting the career of her uncle, the second Baron Rothschild, one of the most remarkable collectors of all time.

But she traces her interest in fleas not to her uncle but to her father, who on expeditions to many parts of the world assembled what was probably the most complete collection of fleas ever made. By her count he described about 500 new species and subspecies.

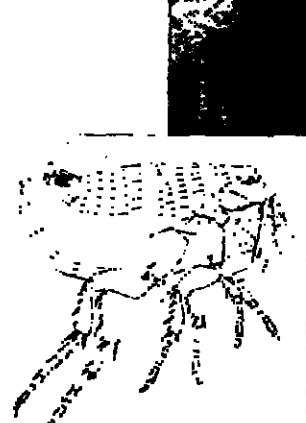
In an interview at her son's apartment in the Osborne, an ornate Victorian apartment house, she explained how, through her knowledge of fleas, she was able to help Australia control its plague of rabbits.

When rabbits were imported into the country, she said, they did not bring with them the rabbit fleas that carry myxomatosis. Free from the disease that normally keeps their numbers under control, the rabbits proliferated, overwhelming the vegetation of the "outback."

Repeated efforts to breed rabbit fleas for introduction into Australia failed and the British government turned to Miss Rothschild for help. She made the surprising discovery that at least one kind of rabbit flea could reproduce only under the stimulus of a mammalian hormone; specifically, the female fleas could not reproduce until they had drawn blood from a pregnant rabbit.

Unfortunately, she said, British rabbit fleas "don't like great heat," so they had abandoned rabbits that were carrying them in the hot outback. She therefore collected fleas from rabbits in Spain. On the way to Australia with a load of rabbits infested with Spanish fleas, she

Miriam Rothschild and xenopsylla cheopis Rothschild, the flea named for her father.



George Tames/The New York Times

said, she had "terrible trouble" with authorities in India and was almost turned back.

Ultimately, the rabbits were delivered to Australian researchers. Then an animal keeper, following routine pest-control procedures, dusted all the rabbits with insecticide. No fleas survived. "I had to go back to Spain and start all over again," Miss Rothschild said.

Miss Rothschild, in addition to her many other interests, is now producing wildflower seed on a commercial scale. And she has catalogued her father's vast flea collection, a task that produced five volumes.

The geographical distribution of

one rat flea in India, she noted, seemed strikingly similar to occurrences of the plague, leading epidemiologists to identify that species as chief carrier of the disease. The flea is named for Miss Rothschild's father: *Xenopsylla cheopis Rothschild*.

She confessed that "butterflies were my first love," but, she said, "the sight of two and a quarter million mounted butterflies" in one of Baron Rothschild's collections "led me to believe there was nothing more to learn about them." Her uncle also collected exotic animals.

On the jacket of her book is a picture of a coach being drawn by a team of four zebras.

"Dear Lord Rothschild," which is illustrated as fully as a family album, was produced by Balaban Publishers in Glenside, Pennsylvania.

Miss Rothschild has published about 250 papers on a wide variety of subjects. She describes herself as a naturalist rather than a scientist. With Tadeus Reichstein, who in 1950 won a Nobel Prize for his isolation of the hormone cortisone, she wrote 16 scientific papers.

She and Dr. Reichstein explored the manner in which monarch butterflies become poisonous to birds by extracting a substance from

plants similar to the heart stimulant digitalis, derived from foxglove. Birds, knowing monarchs are poisonous, shun them.

In her study of mites that infest moth ears, she found that invariably only one ear is infested. The mites wait inside a flower for a moth to insert its long proboscis, then climb along the proboscis to the ear. But if one ear is already infected, the mites avoid the other one.

This, Miss Rothschild believes, is a strategy that has evolved to insure that the host animal survives. With both ears infested the moth would not be able to hear the echo-ringing sonar of an attacking bat. Since the mites depend on the moths for their existence, she said, "only those mites survive who go into one ear."

She has also found that some butterflies can count. A small white butterfly lay its eggs on cabbage plants; apparently, because one plant can accommodate only about 100 eggs, the butterfly takes care that no more than that number are deposited. Through a combination of sight, touch and smell the butterfly is able to inventory the number of eggs carried by a plant and contribute only enough to raise the total to 100.

CURRENTS

Emotional Clues to Heart Attacks

NEW YORK (NYT) — In the year before they had heart attacks, middle-aged men were found to worry and feel sad, anxious, fatigued and lacking in libido, yet apparently unconcerned about the risk of having an incurable illness.

British doctors used this emotional climate as a guide to predict which men, aged 40 to 65, would have heart attacks within a year. In a study reported in *The Lancet*, the doctors scored better than 81 percent in distinguishing which of 235 men would have heart attacks. They scored about 66 percent in identifying men whose attacks were imminent.

The doctors, at St. George's Hospital Medical School and St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School in London, said that, in addition to the emotional clues, more than 80 percent of those who had heart attacks were smokers, compared with 55 percent of those who did not have heart attacks. The future heart attack victims were also heavier for their height than the other men.

Caffeine Aid to Pain Relief Confirmed

CHICAGO (UPI) — Adding caffeine to over-the-counter pain relievers, such as aspirin, increases relief by an average of 40 percent, researchers have reported in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"This is the first convincing and complete evidence" that caffeine boosts the action of pain relievers, said Eugene M. Laska, a researcher at the Nathan Kline Research Institute in Orangeburg, New York, and at New York University.

He and colleagues analyzed 30 clinical studies conducted during the last 20 years involving more than 10,000 patients.

Morphine-Inhibiting Chemical Found

WASHINGTON (AP) — A recently isolated brain chemical may play a key role in morphine's loss of effectiveness as a painkiller after continued use, researchers have reported here. If a way can be found to block the action of the chemical, they said, the effectiveness of morphine would be enhanced.

Dr. Hsin Ying Yang, Dr. Erminio Costa and Dr. Jian Tang of the National Institute of Mental Health isolated a chemical called a peptide in the brains of rats and cows that neutralizes the pain-killing effect of morphine. A similar substance almost certainly exists in human brains, Dr. Yang said.

She reported at a seminar that the peptide appears to be released in the brain when morphine is administered, decreasing the analgesic effects of the drug.

Anorexia, Bulimia Reported on Rise

NEW YORK (UPI) — The number of adolescents with anorexia nervosa and bulimia, eating disorders characterized by starvation or binge eating and purging, have increased dramatically in the past 15 years, specialists in the disorders said at the first international conference on the subject.

As many as a third of female high school and college students in the United States show tendencies toward anorexia or bulimia, or both, the researchers said.

"There has been a real increase in prevalence, and it is not just due to better reporting or more hospitalization," said Dr. Shelley Doctors, a clinical psychologist and assistant professor of pediatrics at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, which sponsored the conference.

Silicon Lens Used in Cataract Surgery

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A silicon implant has been used successfully for the first time in cataract eye surgery, a doctor who developed the process said. He said the operation was performed one day after the Food and Drug Administration approved its use.

The implant was developed by Dr. Thomas Mazzocco, a clinical professor of ophthalmology at University of California, San Francisco, and assistant professor at University of Southern California. It was manufactured by Staar Surgical Co. after two years of research on animals, the company said.

Cataracts fog the eye's lens. Patients with the new lens, which requires a smaller surgical incision than other procedures, should regain maximum sight within a week after surgery, compared with a recovery period of up to six weeks more common methods, Dr. Mazzocco said.

Inbreeding System Saves Rare Gazelle in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS — Starting with one male and three female gazelles, zoologists have used an unusual inbreeding system to save an antelope species that was near extinction.

The habitat of the Speke's gazelle between Somalia and Ethiopia has been affected by civil war for much of the past 25 years and none of the animals has been seen in the wild since 1972, wildlife experts say. Zoologists say they need about 250 animals to retain the genetic health of a species. Only four Speke's gazelles were in captivity 15 years ago.

Random mating in such a small

group "would cause extinction of the species in several generations" because of recessive genes, said Bruce Read, assistant curator. But Alan Templeton, a geneticist and biology professor at Washington University in St. Louis, devised a computerized breeding program that he said "forces evolution, a change in the genetic code."

Inbreeding, Dr. Templeton said, "leads either to a new species, slightly altered, or extinction. We avoided the gamble. For the sake of saving the Speke's, we directed its evolution." The herd has increased to 22 gazelles, with two more on the way.

The Speke's gazelle, which weighs up to 30 pounds (13.5 kilograms), was named after the British explorer John Hanning Speke.

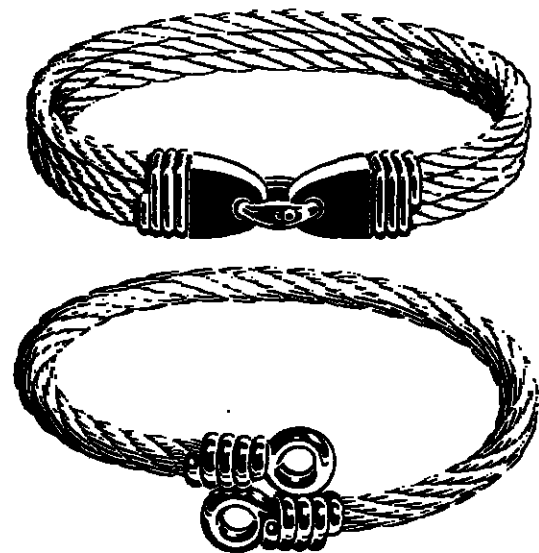
Guinea-Pig Domestication

United Press International
GAINESVILLE, Florida — Guinea pigs seeking warmth and shelter may have been the first animals domesticated in the New World, according to Dr. Elizabeth Wing, a zoo-archaeologist at the University of Florida. The rodents were used for food and religious purposes by early inhabitants of South America.

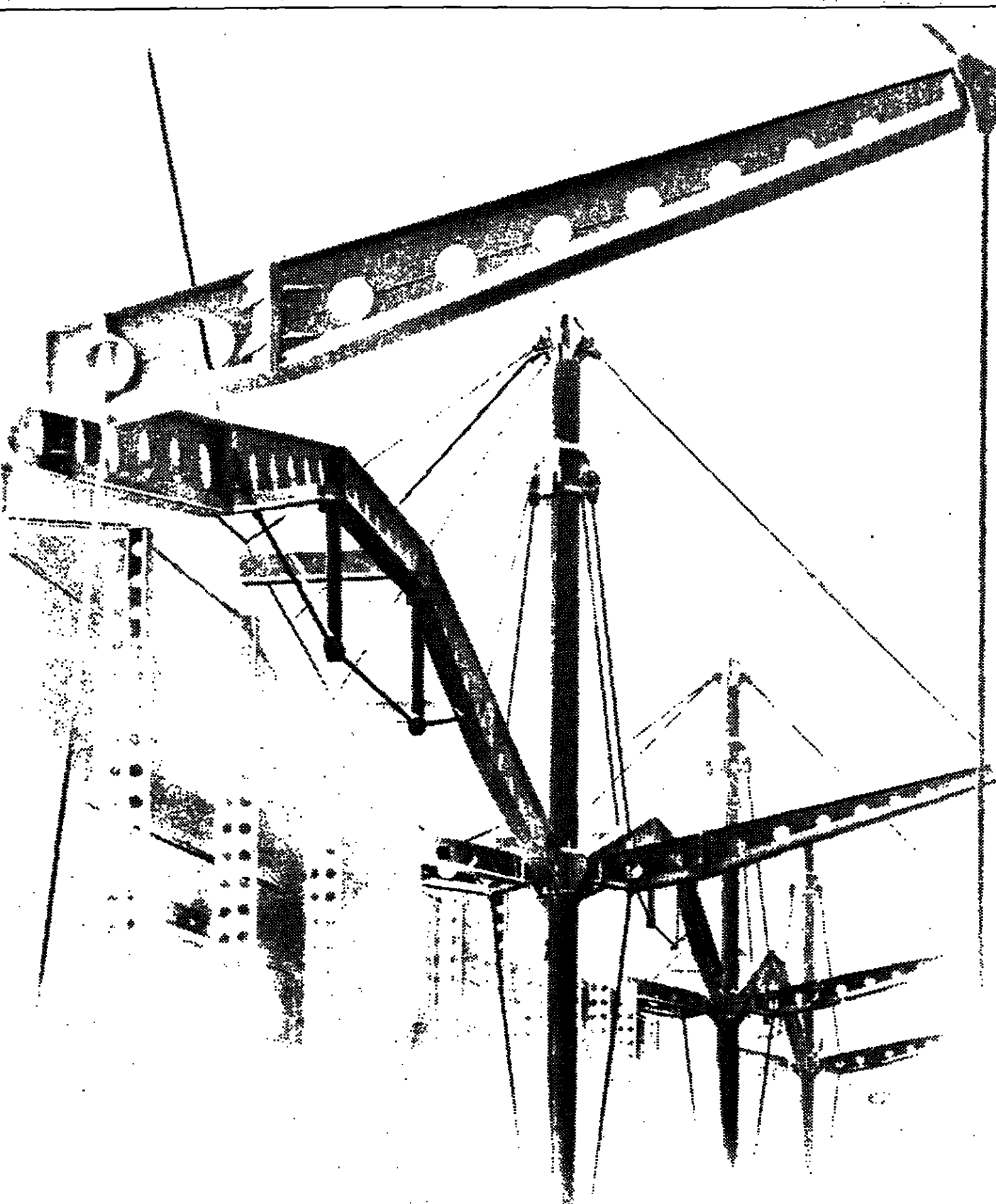
20% DISCOUNT
ON NEW AND ESTATE
JEWELRY
85% Tax Refund for Export
We also buy
GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS
7500H PARIS
522 29 11

Force 10 à l'échelle Fred.

Quand un homme de la mer devient joaillier, il transforme un câble marin en un bracelet d'or et d'acier.



FRED Joaillier, 6, rue Royale, Paris 8^e. Tél. 260.30.65.
Le Cluzel, 74, Champs-Élysées • Hôtel Manden, Paris • Aéroport d'Orly.
Hôtel Loria, Montecarlo • 21, bd de la Croisette, Cannes.
20, rue du Marche, Genève • New York • Beverly Hills • Houston • Dallas.



CORPORATE CULTURE

Up to now the image of industry has projected visions of severe, minimalist commitments to environment and community. Of form and design which followed function, but ignored aesthetics. But times have changed.

Today, culture is affecting industry. The corporation has to be part of the community. Not vice versa.

Good working environments are not only essential towards better production. They are a social responsibility.

The new Renault Centre in Swindon, near London, shown in the photograph, is a blending of form, function and aesthetics.

Designed by Norman Foster, one of Britain's leading international architects, the Centre is a training school, shows room and warehouse. All in one.

For Renault, one of the world's largest manufacturers, the future of industry is not just a matter of how to build a better car, but how to build a better world.

From the outside, it can be lively, colourful and stimulating.

RENAULT
WE'RE HERE

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1124.72	1127.95	1124.72	1124.72	1124.72	Indus	1124.72	1127.95	1124.72
Trans	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	Trans	45.45	45.45	45.45

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	108.57	108.57	108.57	108.57	108.57	Composite	108.57	108.57	108.57
Indus	108.57	108.57	108.57	108.57	108.57	Indus	108.57	108.57	108.57

Wednesday's
NYSE
3 P.M.
Vol. of 3 p.m. 4,000,000
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol. 4,000,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 124.64/88
Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Advanced	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	Advanced	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
Declined	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	Declined	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	224.23	224.23	224.23	224.23	224.23	Composite	224.23	224.23	224.23
Indus	224.23	224.23	224.23	224.23	224.23	Indus	224.23	224.23	224.23

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NYSE Lower in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices drifted lower Wednesday afternoon in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3 1/2 at the outset after gaining 4.40 Tuesday, was off 5.45 to 1,132.85 an hour before the close. Through last week, the closely watched Dow had fallen 150 points from its Jan. 6 high of 1,286.64.

Analysts said many investors were studying first-quarter earnings reports that have begun to appear for signs of strength and weakness.

"The market historically does little while earnings reports are coming out," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "Analysts and investors are pondering them for future activity."

Mr. Katz also said "nothing earthshaking is in the works until something comes out of Washington on the budget deficit. And it is a coin toss whether Congress will do anything."

"I see a paragon in the bond market where people are worried something is going to happen to the interest rate structure," said investment adviser David Polen. "That's why I am getting more optimistic."

"You always have to look for the surprise that will make the conventional wisdom wrong," Mr. Polen said. "And that would be interest rates getting better and not worse, as many people believe."

Analysts said there was some confusion in the bond market over revelation that Marsh & McLennan, the largest U.S. insurance broker, had incurred large losses through the unauthorized trading in Treasury issues.

That was one reason bonds did not respond more favorably to an easing of the federal funds

rate, the fee banks charge one another on overnight loans.

Shell Oil was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues with a block of 908,300 shares at 57 1/4. Royal Dutch, which has offered stockholders an increased \$58 for each of their shares, said it has not raised its takeover bid to Shell.

Squibb was active and lower after a block of 400,000 shares at 40.

Walt Disney, for weeks a subject of takeover speculation, was active. Shamrock Holding, headed by Roy E. Disney, has bought 500,000 more Disney shares. Saul Steinberg's Reliance Financial Group said Tuesday it has upped its stake in Disney to 8.3 percent.

Marsh & McLennan, which lost 3 1/2 the previous two sessions, was sharply lower. The New York state insurance commissioner is probing unauthorized bond trading that is forcing the company to take a \$60-million, first-quarter charge.

General Motors attracted attention. The FTC gave final approval to GM's joint production pact with Japan's Toyota Motors.

Allegheny Corp. was lower. Allegheny offered to buy Conrail from the government. Terms were not disclosed.

American Express, which lost 1/2 Tuesday, was lower. Its Shearson/American Express unit agreed to buy Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb for \$360 million. Paine Webber, subject of takeover speculation, was higher along with E.F. Hutton Group.

Cooper Laboratories, which last week agreed to sell its Oral B Dental unit to Gillette, was higher in active trading at the outset. There was speculation Cooper might liquidate.

To Our Readers

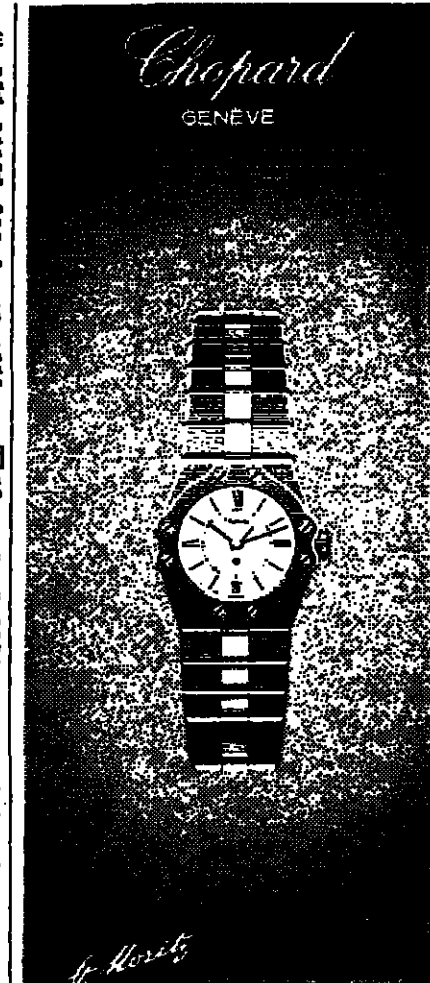
Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Cana-

dian stock prices are from the previous trading day.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4




Chopard
GENEVE

Available at leading jewelers worldwide
Chopard & Co S.A., 5, rue de Vevey - GENEVE 1202 82 17 17

There to Fu

Very Defin
Of Deluxe
With Grand



MUELLER INTERNATIONAL GROUP

MUELLER INTERNATIONAL

are leading specialists with longstanding experience in:

- barter operations
- countertrade
- triangular transactions
- clearing arbitrage

Mueller International have local companies in the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, the United States of America, Latin America, Africa and representatives in the Far East and are fully qualified to act as business partners of international and central banks, government bodies and exporting resp. trading corporations.

In view of the obviously growing tendency in many countries to conduct business on the above lines MUELLER INTERNATIONAL's experience can be invaluable.

For individual advice please contact Frederik C. van de Graaff or John P. Moolenbeek by telephone or telex.

MUELLER INTERNATIONAL BV
Headoffice: 5, Startbaan
NL-1185 XP AMSTELVEEN, THE NETHERLANDS
Phone (0) 20 470-81, Telex 12374 muel nl.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	3 p.m.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4
IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,112	127 1/2	127 1/4

Very Defin
Of Deluxe
With Grand

مكتبة الناصر

PARIS

A SPECIAL ARTS AND LEISURE REPORT

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1984



Parisian Civilization: It Starts Underground

By Olivier Todd

WHATEVER Professor Theodore Zeldin may claim, the French exist with their national characteristics. So do definable Parisians. They are generally bright, rude and noisy. They have plenty of wit but no humor. Many are prepared to commit murder simply to park a car.

Without knowing it, Parisians enjoy the best of underground railway networks, *le métro*, the only reliable means of transportation within the 20 *arrondissements* of the capital. The metro deserves a Whitman ode, a Ginsberg purple patch. But, alas, we—the French—have no powerful lyrical poets available these days.

Like a Leibniz monad, the metro contains the whole of Paris. There, phones do not work. Elsewhere (often) you can actually use them with a postal credit card. In the metro, people do not talk to each other. Parisians keep to themselves, strictly. If a guy beats up his girl friend in the metro, nobody interferes.

The present government, in a well-meaning egalitarian fit, did away with the first and second class system on the metro at certain specified but radically unaccepted hours: So, the old and handicapped stand and suffer. Nevertheless, the metro is one amenity, as Brighton estate dealers put it, that keeps life in Paris human and civilized. Riding first class at the economy-for-all rush hours, one can verify several propositions about the still lovely city.

Women in Paris are sensuous, well-dressed and use perfumes intelligently, though market research might show that Parisians are less keen on soap than Marseille or Lille natives.

The Paris Establishment morning paper is not the conservative *Le Figaro*. It is *Libération*, once a militant Maoist propaganda sheet, protected by Jean-Paul Sartre himself. "*Libé*," as it is called, sent some of its reporters to the United States. They discovered investigative reporting and New Journalism. Only respectably left-wing now, *Libé* is snobbish, imaginative, frequently right on facts and one of the 1984 Paris status symbols, down to St. Tropez and Brive-la-Gaillarde. On the metro, *Libé* is ostensibly read by young men in Italian suits, out of *l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration* or the *Polytechnique*, sometimes even out of the Harvard Business School, and skimmed through by pretty girls in corduroy jeans, with a Sorbonne degree and part-time jobs on radio channels. These readers leave their Golf TGI Volkswagens at home.

Libé is not read by Algerian or Senegalese immigrants, who use the metro because they have to and do not like it. Patrolling the platforms with walkie-talkies, policemen regularly go for the IDs of the dark-skinned. Brown and black are not yet beautiful to the cops, insufficiently trained in internationalism since May 1981. Yellow is OK, white also, even with long hair. That is why charming hordes of atrocious guitarists from UCLA or Bethnal Green squat in the metros, living it up.

One should not be misled by some of the slogans painted on metro corridors, approximately translatable: "Keep France to the French" and "Mitterrand red fascist." One should only worry: Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme hawkish right, began his comeback in a Paris local election. But, on the whole, Parisians accept foreigners and strangers.

The metro seems clean compared to the London tube, hospital-like in fact if one has recently tried the New York subway. The metro only lacks public conveniences and a few reasonable restaurants. Nowadays a good average bistro is difficult to find in Paris. Damn, the Gauls and Millau or Michelin guides. Where can one get a decent meal, with satisfactory meat or un-

questionably fresh fish, as one could in the 60s or 70s? Salads tend to come with what Americans curiously call "French dressing," not appropriately with oil and vinegar. Our cranky minister of culture, Jack Lang, has not vilified this real menace to our culture: "Raquefort" and "Thousand Islands" salad dressings are much more dangerous than "Dallas" or Hollywood.

The superb ads in the metro prove that Paris is still the artistic capital of France. Never mind the official blab about the wonders of decentralization. This does not mean that Paris is the navel of the world for literature, philosophy or painting, which, like cooking or cuisine, are not what they were. Forget music—with the foreign conductors who gave up trying to modernize the Opera.

Outside the metro, the left-wing intelligentsia (LWI) mourning Sartre, indulges in the usual jargon but has abandoned most of the heady post-1944 doctrines. (Ideologies are (Continued on Page 13))

Where to Find a Masterpiece You Can Take Home

PARIS MAY NOT be a model of rationality in its auction system but it is a dream place to buy works of art as auction as well as from the side, subject to one condition. The buyer must bear in mind some of the basic facts that make Paris vastly different from London or New York in what it has to offer—and how to acquire it.

Drouot, on rue Drouot, only one block down from the metro station

best way to hear about such sales is to subscribe to or pick up individual copies of the weekly *Gazette de l'Hôtel Drouot*. But the only way of actually getting to know what is in the sale is to view the items personally. Twenty years ago, a fair sampling of interesting works of art could be bought cheaply on occasion. The supply has dwindled drastically, but finds are still possible in those few fields that have not been depleted.

Art Deco is one, particularly where furniture is concerned. The kind of ideal buy is the occasional magnificent armchair by Ruhlmann with dilapidated upholstery which has been taken down from some attic and sent for sale to Drouot. Art Deco silver also allows wonderful buys. For the time being, few people are looking for it. Drawings, particularly of the 19th century, are another category in which lucky coups can be made once in a while in such sales. Also good is any non-French rarity: A rare early 18th century piece of German furniture, a couple of Venetian armchairs will all be sold as "*travail étranger*." Even if properly identified, they are likely to go well below the international market price.

Surprising as it may sound, specialized sales, including the very best ones, can afford similar opportunities. In certain fields such as French drawings of the 17th and 18th century where the best still appears at wide intervals, bargains are unlikely. Ever since a certain expert, Bruno de Bayser, started operating at all the best auctions, prices have risen sharply, partly because the expert whose judgment inspires great confidence to many has encouraged the more timid collectors to go after drawings whose attributions are established by him—most Old Master drawings are unsigned—and partly because his catalogs, distributed all over the world, give Drouot sales far wider exposure than they used to get.

But bargains are still possible at specialized sales in fields such as Art Nouveau and Art Deco. France, which played a key role in these fields, still is the main source of supply. While prices may rise skyhigh for vases by Gallé, they remain more accessible than elsewhere in other areas.

Higher up in the financial scale, the very best of Impressionist and Modern art, or of rare 18th century furniture from France tends to sell for lower prices than in London or at Sotheby's sales in Monte Carlo. A medium quality picture of the paddock of Saint-Cloud by Raoul Dufy may sell for as much as 30 percent over the international market price, but not so a splendid Impressionist work, if and when one comes up at auction.

Most interesting from the collector's viewpoint is the number of rarities that spring out of the blue—old collections dispersed by the heirs, releasing forgotten and, occasionally, unrecorded works of art. In the last 10 days of March there has been an outburst of supremely desirable items all of top museum quality. A corner cabinet — "*encoignure*" — of the Louis XVI period made of iron sheet painted in the *vernis Martin* technique with scenes imitating Japanese lacquer was knocked down at 387,630 francs on March 23 by the Audap-Godeau-Solanet group in one of those mixed sales where one could also acquire a remarkable cast of a "Woman Sewing" by the 19th century sculptor Jules Dalou for 97,968 francs. Both prices are high, but the corner cabinet, which carries the mark of its maker, Macret, and two further marks, both acronyms, probably identifying the château for which it was commissioned, falls within a group of fewer than 10 comparable pieces. Three days later, on March 26, it was the turn of the Couturier-Nicolay team who sold an outstanding plaster bust of a French noblewoman, by Jean Antoine Houdon — executed about 1790-92 — for 348,000 francs. A variant of the portrait cast in bronze, the catalog notes, "is in the Detroit Institute of Art. Also sold was an important ewer and basin made by François Thomas Germain in 1756 and 1757 for 2.8 million francs, and an exceedingly rare architect's desk of the Louis XVI period by Pierre Garnier for just over 1 million francs. On the same day, the Ader-Picard-Tajan group was offering the only major piece of Louis XIII period silver seen at auction in the last decade. The admirable beaker struck with the mark corresponding to the years 1634-36 — the base, alas, struck with a mark later than the year 1679, is a replacement — can be compared to only one other piece. At 1.8 million francs, it was not wildly expensive.

The most attractive of all Drouot sales to sophisticated buyers unable to spend large sums, are perhaps the studio sales — in French "*vente d'atelier*" — and the sales including part of the contents of a

Very Definition Of Deluxe Begins With Grand Hotels

By George Gudauskas

THESE ARE THE super deluxe, the grand palaces, the modern-day castles where the rich, powerful, and a few lesser mortals gather to do what is common to all of us — eat, drink, and sleep.

Here in the four-star luxury hotels of Paris those everyday necessities can be accomplished with style, with class, be it grand elegance or elegant simplicity.

Eleven luxury hotels grace Paris's Right Bank — there is not one on the Left Bank — ranging from the Belle Époque style of the Ritz in the central city to the glittering contemporary design of the Hôtel Nova-Park Elisées near the famed Champs Élysées on the west side.

Only a few stand out, however, as truly world-famous or world-class luxury hotels offering that subjective "something extra special." Their rankings for top position vary depending on who is doing the judging.

The best of the best — the red-letter hotels — according to the Michelin red guide to France, are the Ritz, the Plaza Athénée, and Le Bristol.

They provide not only every comfort and luxury "in the traditional sense," but amenities assuring a "particularly agreeable and restful stay."

There are several reasons for this: "the character of the actual building, its situation and the quietness of its setting, the above average quality and style of its decor and the welcome and service which are offered."

Michelin's guide also includes among the select: Hôtel Meurice, Hôtel Lutetia, Hôtel de Crillon, Hôtel George V, Hôtel Prince de Galles, Le Grand Hôtel, and the Inter-Continental.

In listing 50 of the world's best hotels, Institutional Investor magazine named only six in Paris.

"Undisputed favorites" of the globe-trotting international banking set were: Ritz, Plaza, Bristol, Crillon, Meurice and George V. "Notable newcomers" to the magazine's list included the Bristol, appearing for the first time at No. 11 — "the survey's highest ranking new entrant ever."

The Hôtel de Crillon "bowed in" at 22nd place.

In his 1,200-page epic "Guide du Monde" listing the world's best, Peter Finkbeiner-Zellman said the finest hotel on earth is the Plaza in Paris. The Ritz was fourth; the Crillon eighth. His top 10 all were European.

The legendary Ritz, occupying most of the entire side of the historic Place Vendôme with its 80-meter columnn dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte, clearly remains Paris's standout.

With a \$50-million renovation project two months shy of completion, the home away from home for those desiring the very best in accommodation is striving to continue to provide service without peer under the ownership of Egyptian-born hotelier and businessman, M. Al Fayed and his two brothers.



In 1979, they bought the aging landmark made famous by the likes of Proust, Fitzgerald and Hemingway and began improvements to "render the Ritz in its original beauty" — or, as the founder, César Ritz, said, "A house to which I am proud to have my name attached."

Most of the 209 rooms have been redecorated, according to Mr. Frank Klein, the hotel's German-born, American-educated managing director.

"Only the richest fabrics and furnishings have been used. Air-conditioning, double glass windows and a modern telephone system all have been installed to ensure the comfort and privacy of our guests."

In addition, the Ritz's 45 suites now have direct telex lines, and it is possible to have a private telephone line connected to each suite. Of course, lesser business conveniences such as secretaries are readily available, too.

The deluxe suites, named after famous people who stayed in them, offer the ultimate in elegant living. The \$4,625-a-night Imperial Suite, now with its bullet-proof windows overlooking the Place Vendôme, once was a favorite of the czar of Russia.

Its wood-paneled bedroom with an oversized tub and working fireplace — ruled out for safety — at one time was a sitting room. Now it is an historical monument.

From the master bedroom's huge half tester bed, set amid splendid tapestries and luxurious drapes, a weary traveler can gaze at a ceiling of sky, richly painted, of course.

Luxury, perfection, privacy — and romance — are evident everywhere.

"The Ritz is the most romantic hotel in the world," said Sofia Loren once (Continued on Page 10)

PRINTEMPS

THE MOST PARISIAN DEPARTMENT STORE

Christian Dior, Courrèges, Yves St-Laurent, Guy Laroche, Daniel Hechter, Georges Rech, Révillon... all the great names of French fashion are featured at le Printemps. Le Printemps in Paris, the department store that blooms year round... Inside, the top fashion-designers adorn the "Rue de la Mode" with their triumphant colours... A garden of delights for your home: fine gold and silverware from Christofle, delicate china from Limoges, dream-like crystal from Baccarat... Perfumes signed by the most prestigious names mark each changing season... Le Printemps also provides a multitude of attentions for long-distance travellers: tourist discounts, store guides-interpreters, credit card services and a foreign exchange office.

Le Printemps in Paris, the department store permeated with a perfume of desire.

Métro station Havre-Caumartin.
64, boulevard Haussmann - Paris 9^e.
Open from Monday to Saturday, from 9.35 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Major Credit Cards accepted.

VIRAMONTEZ

PARIS

The Three-Star Difference at Taillevent Is Revealed in Detail

By Patricia Wells

IN THE END, what makes a great restaurant great is detail. And what makes a restaurant such as Taillevent stand out head and shoulders above the rest is the fact that its owner, Jean-Claude Vrinat, has an almost off-the-wall passion for detail.

He is the epitome of the well-bred man — perfect posture, impeccable clothing, that gentle smile, an air that is at once stern and mysterious.

This lean restaurateur, who took over from his father, André, some years ago, runs a very, very tight operation. A look behind the scenes reveals that almost nothing here happens by chance. Even the details seem to have details.

By the time employees begin ar-

rising each morning at nine, Mr. Vrinat, dressed casually in a turtle-neck sweater and slacks, has come down from his fourth-floor apartment, ready to attack another day. Soon the staff of 48 — almost equally divided between the kitchen and the dining room — is at work, stocking and stacking, polishing, vacuuming, chopping and dicing, so that the day's 160 or more diners will be coddled, pampered and gloriously fed.

Taillevent's kitchens, like almost all of those found in Paris restaurants, are mercilessly small. Every centimeter of space, from the basement to the second floor of this Second Empire *hôtel particulier*, is put to use. In one silent and spotless underground room the size of a walk-in closet, a thin young man cleans carrots and greens, while in

another cubicle the day's delivery of fish and shellfish is being sorted. In the cool and humid, vaulted wine cellars, waiters unpack dozens of the 260,000 bottles that make up Taillevent's impressive wine collection. (Here, even the handmade cigars get special attention: They are stored in a special cool and humid wooden cupboard in the cellar, turned every day so they remain at their peak.) Upstairs, Mr. Vrinat pere has given up a private room to the pastry chef, currently at work making the restaurant's exceptional and remarkably fresh chocolates. The chocolates that are served after lunch, with coffee, come out of their little molds at around 11 a.m. They are made fresh for each day's service, a mark of quality that even the finest Paris chocolate shops cannot claim.

"Chocolates more than three days old are dead; they've lost all their flavor," says Taillevent's chef Claude Deligne, as he offers a tiny coffee-flavored chocolate still warm from its mold.

In yet another window-lit alcove, a different Taillevent team is at work polishing the silver, a task performed here each morning for every piece of silver that enters the dining room. The silverware is placed in a special, bin-like machine filled with tiny metal balls that tumble-clean and polish the flatware, which is then hand-rubbed and dried. Once cleaned, the silver is touched only with two fingers, only by the edges, and never by the tines, bowl or knife edge, so that fingerprints never mar the silver's shine or beauty.

Meanwhile, in the main-floor

kitchen, set just behind the dining room and looking out over a small courtyard, about 20 young men and women are taking orders from the large and affable Chef Deligne. As the clock moves toward noon, the pace quickens, his voice rises, and tension roams the room.

In any given week, some 240 pounds (110 kilos) of sweet butter, 21 gallons (80 liters) of thick *crème fraîche*, and 1,210 pounds (550 kilograms) of fresh coquilles Saint Jacques find their way from Taillevent's kitchen to the table. Every tin-lined copper pot is sent out four to five times each year for retinning, to assure that no worn pot ever taints a stock or fine sauce.

Here again, the detailed discipline and quest for perfection set down by Mr. Vrinat and seconded by Chef Deligne extend to the cooking. Many little touches are barely noticed by diners: The muscle of each mussel is removed by hand, to make the mollusk more tooth-tender; all sauces are strained through a fine-mesh sieve; the intensive-heat grill is thoroughly cleaned, not just daily, but each time it is used to grill Taillevent's superb turbot.

By 12:30, orders are flying in. The chef carefully notes the exact time each request arrives, to be sure that the food for this order goes out before later arrivals. This way, diners at Taillevent cannot ever say, "I ordered before the table next to me, but their food came first."

Meanwhile, in the dining room, a group of women at one table stand up, and make their way to the ladies room. Little do they know that their first course is on its way from the kitchen. In an instant, the waiter alerts the kitchen that the women will not be there to receive their warm cassoulette of langoustines, and the plates are instantly returned to a warm spot in the kitchen, awaiting the guests' return to the table.

Throughout all of this, Jean-

Claude Vrinat marches back and forth, kitchen to dining room, giving Chef Deligne a hand where necessary, yet always keeping an eye on the level of wine in each diner's wine glass, making sure that every one is not only well fed, but happy so.

For Jean-Claude Vrinat, his work is a labor of love, and he credits much of his success to his wife, whom he says, patiently puts up with his passion for work.

"We're very macho in France, you know," he says with an impish grin.

There is rarely a lunch or dinner when Mr. Vrinat is not dominantly present in the dining room. And when the action in the dining room closes down, he can be found in his office, catching up on food magazines or current restaurant reviews, or passing his time with one of his favorite sports, wine.

He planned to spend this specific afternoon working on the new wine list, which is updated four times each year. Currently, he is adding wines from young, new independent winemakers to his list, to encourage their labors and make their wines better known to the public.

And when the restaurant is closed, on weekends, where will you find him? In the vineyards, tending and buying wine, dining in other people's restaurants, or at his weekend home in Normandy, where his enthusiasm for food and wine is traded for a fervor for gardening. Here, mimicking his daily work at Taillevent, he nurtures, cultivates, tends to details, carrying out and continuing his passion.

Taillevent, 15 Rue Lamoignon, Paris 8. Telephone 561-12-30. Closed Sunday, Sunday, holidays, the week before Easter, the third week in July to the third week in August. No credit cards. \$50 to \$100 per person. Reserve at least one week in advance for lunch, several weeks to several months in advance for dinner.

Why Driving in Paris May Only Drive You Crazy

By Edward Behr

IF J.R. were ever to drive his Mercedes in Paris he would feel quite at home. It is not just that J.R. Ewing is a chateau-boutled vintage scoundrel, and therefore must drive like one if given the chance, but that both he and Parisians in general are imbued with an extreme form of competitiveness. Neither can allow anyone else, metaphorically or figuratively, to get ahead.

So the next time a svelte *Parisienne* at the wheel of her souped-up Renault 5 cuts you off, swerving in front of you without warning in a classic *queue de poisson*, a French fish tail to gain a space ahead of you only marginally longer than that of her diminutive car — when it is obvious to both of you that the lights ahead are red and that a huge traffic jam has caused long lines of drivers to switch off their engines and stroll around cursing a truckdriver who parked in the middle of the street, unloaded a crate or two, got bored and went to lunch — think of the experience in psychological terms: From the age of five, the poor driver has been conditioned to be first.

The rat race leaves indelible marks. When children are graded week in and week out from nursery school onward, and when their number, based on the grades' total, is read out in the classroom at frequent intervals, when entry to any of the worthwhile schools is based on extreme competition, and when the final passing grade in any of the *grandes écoles* can mean the difference between parking one's car in a ministry courtyard or taking the *periphérique* to Nanterre at dawn every morning of one's working life, driving becomes an allegory of life itself. And life means getting ahead of the other person.

For similar reasons, two drivers may challenge each other late at night to beat each other to the next traffic light, risking the lives of their loved ones, to say nothing of you and me.

The purpose here is not just to come first, but to show who is top dog. It is a game not unlike a bullfight. It consists of driving through a red light just as pedestrians are beginning to cross, making sure that the car almost brushes a selected walker. In this game, the Parisian motorist is the bull and the pedestrian the unwilling matador.

A rule Parisian drivers forget at their peril is: There are no rules. This, as anyone who has taken a French driving test knows, is the ultimate irony. For in such a test, memory, and mastering complicated, hypothetical rules count for far more than good reflexes or driving skill. These come later.

No driving manual, for instance, teaches you that anything on two wheels automatically will cross against the lights or enter "no entry" one-way streets with confidence.

It is also useful to know that a Parisian motorist is willing to enter a stream of traffic from a parking space does not expect passing cars to slow down or give way. Such behavior would be the mark of a loser, or a foreigner. If you try it you must grit your teeth, flash the indicator light, and rely on another variant of the bullfight game: Force the driver coming up behind to slam on his brakes, or swerve dangerously — being sure to leave the scene as fast as possible if there is the sound of alien crunching metal from behind.

The ultimate test comes when negotiating the Rond Point de l'Etoile at peak hours. The circle is so designed that you will never finish

the course if you abide by the rules. It is immaterial whether you hug the monument side or take as wide a swing as possible — there are two schools of thought here — for sooner or later you will come up against serried ranks of cars cutting you off at the pass, all of them playing the bullfight game with each other. The contest is usually decided on the basis of size and age. The larger the vehicle, the more ruthless the driver — unless, perhaps, the car is new.

Finally, there is the good-bye game. This occurs whenever a Parisian stops to let off a passenger. Preferably this occurs in a narrow street, so that the motorist immediately causes a traffic jam. If the street is too wide for this, he will usually make the game possible by double-parking. Then he and the departing passenger will have a little chat. This is only partly sociable: The real purpose is to show who is master of the street. After a while, cars behind will start honking their horns. The practice then should be to shout "ça va!" irritably, and continue chatting.

Of late, such games have become more dangerous. Parisians have been known to use cans of mace on each other. But if one keeps one's doors locked and one's windows up, it is possible to commit a major traffic offense every 10 minutes (the Parisian average is one in five) without fear of anything more lethal than the shout of "new car."

It becomes second nature after a while, and it is only when out-of-towners are driven around that one's nature stands revealed. After all, when "Dallas" was first shown on Algerian TV, the Algerians could not understand what the fuss was about: J.R. was their kind of man.

Definition of Deluxe Starts at Grand Hotels

(Continued From Page 9)

remarked, because a woman really feels a man loves her if he takes her there."

A guest may take advantage of the services, including hot and cold meals around the clock. A favorite is champagne and caviar.

The hotel's Espadon Grill and Bar have been redone in true Ritz style — ritzy. And the Hemingway Bar where Ernest the writer upped has been restored to its previous charm. The restaurant's charcoal-cooked food was awarded another Michelin star in 1983, its second in just two years, a record.

A private health club for guests is on the drawing boards, according to Mr. Klein. "We also plan to have boutiques, a private beauty salon and swimming pool." A nightclub is envisioned, too.

The Plaza Athénée on the Avenue Montaigne in the center of French haute couture and the finest jewelry craftsmen is part of the British-based hotel chain, Trusthouse Forte.

The world's second largest chain, with 805 hotels, Trusthouse Forte took over the Plaza a few years ago. Bigness should not be equated with badness, however at the Plaza. This small, very elegant hotel recently

underwent renovation and redecoration.

The rooms, furnished in Louis XV, Louis XVI, and Regency styles, combine the charm of old-time residences with the convenience of contemporary amenities. Modern features include air-conditioning, color television and video. Each room surveys the courtyard, filled with flowers in season and often with a few of the world's most pampered celebrities.

The establishment, which the famous guidebook writer D. Temple Fielding said was not a hotel but "a way of life," boasts a staff of 400 for its 200-plus rooms and honest-to-goodness French hospitality. Sprays and bursts of flowers are everywhere. The Plaza's flower budget, they say, is higher than its electricity budget.

The Plaza has been described as Paris's "most chic" hotel, especially popular among the famous for tea in the gallery, amid potted palms and music. Its Art Deco-style Relais restaurant is a place to be seen for lunch, and it also stays open for after-theater suppers.

Part of the glamor of the Plaza is said to come from its charming pastel colors with masses of flowers and Portulac sheets. No doubt, it



The Hôtel Meurice and rue de Rivoli before automobiles; Above, the Hôtel de Crillon now.

also comes from the guest list, which has included Prince Rainier, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers and Elizabeth Taylor.

The Bristol on the rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré is a few strides from the French presidential residence, the Elysée Palace. That puts it in the city's most chic shopping area and business district.

Opened in 1924 as a hotel, the Bristol also has been refurbished by new owners. A German conglomerate, which made money in things

other than hotels, ordered a new wing constructed. The 35-room addition duplicates the decor of the original wing.

None of the Old World charm the hotel prides itself on has been lost. For example, the grand staircase matches the old one.

The new owners also have installed an indoor swimming pool on the sixth floor. If the windows are not misted, there is a view of the Sacré-Coeur. The pool room, imitating an old sailing vessel, is complete with teak deck.

Signed period furniture, paintings by old masters and Gobelins tapestries greet visitors to this 205-room dormitory for the well-to-do, and others. A white-gloved doorman guards the ancient wood-panel and glass elevator.

The Bristol is known for its clientele of British, German and U.S. diplomats, partly because it is so

close to the U.S. and British embassies.

The Hôtel de Crillon, actually part of two palaces that Louis XV commissioned in 1758, is the only four-star deluxe hotel still in French hands, those of Jean Tattinger of the family of champagne.

Originally designed by architect Jacques-Ange Gabriel, it, too, has undergone a major facelift in recent years. This included refurbishing throughout. Three royal suits were fashioned to overlook the Place de la Concorde.

The \$10 million covered air-conditioning and sound-proofing in rooms facing the noisy place where Louis XVI was beheaded. It also covered enlargement of the lengthy lobby, which gleams with Sienna and Portor marble.

A gallery sitting room also was done, in light golden oak. The 159 guest rooms and 46 suites are hung with beige velvet and white percale.

The French designer, Sonia Rykiel, contributed to the understated but classy effect.

The Crillon, headquarters of "Relais et Châteaux" group, offers a strikingly elegant dining room befitting the nature of both hotel and clients. Fifty-six percent of them are Americans. The U.S. Embassy is across the street, and the Crillon always has been a favorite.

The dining room glitters in 18th century decor: gilt mirrors, marble walls, crystal chandeliers and candelabras. It is not only stunning in appearance, some say it presents the finest food of any hotel restaurant in the capital. Michelin awarded it two stars. The hotel is striving to preserve the charms of yesterday and elegance and comfort of today, its staff says.

Its advertisements put it this way: "Here, elegance need not be stated. It is understood."



S.T. Dupont

Boutique 84 Faubourg Saint-Honoré Paris 8^e tél. 266.05.33.

Opposite the Elysée Palace.

LIGHTERS, WRITING INSTRUMENTS, PERSONAL LEATHER GOODS, SILK ACCESSORIES AND NOW THE NEW COLLECTION OF WATCHES WITH CHINESE LACQUER FINISH.

Suits: the extraordinary lightness of Tasmania

Woven from a wool that comes from the island of Tasmania, the Tasmania fabric is one of the finest and lightest to be found anywhere.

It is a new-generation fabric, and it has many valuable qualities: it creases very little, holds its shape well and, unlike other light cloths, has proved quite strong.

Its matt appearance gives depth to the colours and relief to the designs in which it is available: end-and-end weave, broken check, small herringbone, fine stripes, pepper and salt, etc. Tasmania is the star fabric in the new collection; it is so good that it deserves the mention "fabric of the year" for mid-season and summer suits!

LANVIN

15, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris - Tél. 265.14.40 2, rue Cambon, 75001 Paris

Sarah Mill

38, rue de Grenelle

quality clothes established designers new talents.

Open from 10.30 am to 7 pm closed Monday morning

CLAUDE RÉVILLION

Dresses, suits in hand-painted silk Hand-woven, silk embroidered pullovers.

35 Rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris. Tél. 222.27.50. Open 10.30 am - 1 pm & 2 - 7 pm

CHARLES KAMMER

Paris

for the most sophisticated dress in Paris

11, rue de Grenelle, Paris 7^e. Tel. 222.01.49

The charcuterie at Fauchon.

jean-pierre renard



Luxury leather goods in ostrich, crocodile, elephant and horsehair. Export discount.

sellier-marocquiner

3 PLACE DU PALAIS-BOURBON 75001 PARIS TEL. 551.77.87 - PARKING INVALIDES



Joaillier



PARIS

20, Av. Franklin Roosevelt - 75008 PARIS - Tel. : 563.32.34 32, Av. George V - 75008 PARIS - Tel. : 723.86.48 Hôtel "WESTMINSTER" - 13, Rue de la Paix - 75002 PARIS Hôtel "WARWICK" - 5 rue de BERRY - 75008 PARIS - Tel. : 563.14.11

DEAUVILLE

Hôtel "LE ROYAL" - 14800 DEAUVILLE - Tel. : (31) 88.16.41

CANNES

Hôtel "MAJESTIC" - 06400 CANNES - Tél. : (93) 38.11.86

SI TROPEZ

Hôtel "LE BYBLOS" - 83990 SI TROPEZ - Tel. : (94) 97.53.43

Night at the...
pitt Problems.Distinctly...
Age Has
Personality

PARIS

A Night at the Opera

Despite Problems, Palais Garnier Has Magic

By David Stevens

"MISS PETERS may have had a bad night," Rudolf Bing is supposed to have said after his visit to the Metropolitan Opera troupe had a less-than-glorious reception in the French capital, "but the Paris Opera has had a bad century."

Wapish, perhaps, but at the time (1966) not so far off the mark. In these days, as one in-depth study of the functioning of the Opéra identifies, the world's leading opera houses knew what they were going to be doing two years ahead, while in Paris no one could be sure who was going to sing Rigoberto two weeks later.

But a lot has changed for the better since then, and today the Paris Opéra and French cultural authorities are making a major effort to turn the next century into a good one.

In any way, the "bad century" that Bing referred to started in a grandiose way, with the opening of the monumental Palais Garnier, the 13th and present home of the institution founded as the Académie Royale de Musique under Louis XIV in 1669. One catch is that, as a monument, it was planned under Napoleon III, an architectural reflection of the gaudy splendor of the Second Empire, which went down the drain before the building was completed. When it opened on January 5, 1875, it was under the Third Republic.

Another catch is that the Palais Garnier, aesthetically, is the equivalent of French grand opera as it flourished in the first half of the 19th century. It was built to house the grandiose operas of Meyerbeer just at the point in musical history when taste was changing. Three months after the opening of Garnier's Opéra, Bizet's "Carmen," which rapidly became the most popular opera in the world repertoire, had its world premiere a few blocks away at the Opéra Comique. Gounod, Massenet and other French composers wrote their hits in smaller theaters and, for the

most part, produced their bombs at the Opéra.

It is a splendid site for receiving visiting heads of state, but as a factory for producing musical theater, the Palais Garnier has been both inefficient and deeply out of sync with its time.

Still, it is a monument that can no more be ignored than the Eiffel Tower — and for which an entire quarter of the city was destroyed and rebuilt under Baron Haussmann — so French cultural authorities have never given up trying to reform the institution and plant it firmly in the front rank of the world's major opera houses.

A major effort, and one that is still bearing fruit, began about 15 years ago. One result was that Rolf Liebermann, a Swiss composer and impresario who had successfully led the Hamburg State Opera for 15 years, took over the artistic direction of the Paris Opéra in 1973, renovating the repertoire, commissioning new works, planning ahead like other leading theaters, overhauling the Opéra's physical equipment, creating an experimental dance group under an American, Carolyn Carlson, and generally plugging the Opéra into the international circuit.

Liebermann was succeeded by Bernard Lefort, but after Lefort's three-year regime, the new Socialist government again went outside France to find someone to lead the Opéra. It also began plans intended to give Paris a new opera house by 1988.

The new director, Massimo Bogianckino, a musical scholar who has behind him successful tenures as artistic director of Milan's La Scala, the Rome Opera and the Maggio Musicale in Florence, is midway through a boldly planned and securely executed first season.

Like Liebermann, Bogianckino is acutely aware of French operatic history and thinks it should play an important role in the Paris Opéra's repertoire. Thus he began his first season with Rossini's "Moïse" and

later added Verdi's "Jerusalem," works that both Italian composers wrote (or rather, revised extensively) for the Paris Opéra. In May, a new production is planned of "Iphigénie en Tauride," the last of the great operas that Gluck wrote for Paris in the 1770s, and in June one is scheduled of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," another case of a work extensively rewritten for Paris, where it was the occasion of an uproarious demonstration by a fashionable part of the audience angered at arriving too late for the ballet in Act I.

Massenet, the most prolific French operatic composer of the last century, is represented by two works in the season's repertoire, "Werther," currently at the Opéra in a production borrowed from Florence, and "Manon," at the Salle Favart (Opéra Comique), which is also under the Opéra's direction.

But the most prestigious event of the year has been the world premiere, in November, of "St. Francis of Assisi," the first opera by one of France's most eminent composers, the 75-year-old Olivier Messiaen. The work, which turned out to be a vast and complex undertaking, was commissioned by Liebermann when he first came to Paris, nursed along by Lefort, and brought to fruition by Bogianckino, encouraging evidence of a sense of continuity.

Dance is also an important part of the Paris Opéra's activity, and its ballet troupe, despite fluctuations of fortune in its three centuries of existence, is one of the world's major dance organizations. Rudolf Nureyev is in his first season as the ballet director — as well as choreographing and continuing to dance. He has brought to the job his tireless energy and appetite for all kinds of dance, with a salutary effect on a company that too often in the past has lacked work.

Major events in the Romantic repertoire have been the Opéra's first full-length production of



The Palais Garnier, opened in 1875.



"Raymonda" and a revival of "Don Quichotte," both with Petipa's choreography updated by Nureyev, who will perform a similar function for a new production of "Sylvia" at the new Bercy sports arena. But the season also includes choreographies by a variety of 20th century creators, ranging from Balanchine, Nijinska and Paul Taylor to Glen Tetley, Karole Armitage and Murray Louis.

And although Carolyn Carlson has left Paris, the commitment Liebermann made in naming her continues. The Opéra's Groupe de Recherche Chorégraphique is a thriving, integral part of the company under the direction of Jacques Garnier, who was trained at the Opéra's school but left the company more than a decade ago to pursue his interest in modern dance.

Meanwhile, plans are progressing for the new opera at the Place de la Bastille, which is intended to be a modern theatrical plant containing two auditoriums, one holding close to 3,000 seats, the other smaller. With the Palais Garnier, presumably to be used mainly for dance, and the Salle Favart still available, Paris should — by the time France is celebrating the bicentenary of the Revolution — be as royally equipped for opera and dance as any city in the world.

Distinctly, Stage Has Personality

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THE FRENCH THEATER is often accused of being a theater of personalities. It can meet the accusation with a wise, tolerant smile and proudly plead guilty to the charge. Of course it is, but what personalities!

From Corneille to Claudel in drama, from Talma, Rachel, Coquelin to Jovet, Dullin and Madeleine Renaud in performance, and from Antoine, Copeau and Artaud to Gaston Baty and Roger Blin in direction, its major events bear the signature of strong individuality.

Today it is the player not the play that is the thing, at least in nine cases out of 10. The prominent French stage stars are film stars as well. Audiences the world over know their faces from the screen, but they do not devote themselves to movie-making alone.

An iron curtain divides Broadway from Hollywood. For one American film actor — such as Richard Gere — who successfully hurdles the barrier there are dozens who refuse to endanger their film reputations and fabulous salaries by exposing themselves "in person."

In France it is otherwise and has been for generations. Sarah Bernhardt "went into the movies" in 1908, but, unlike others, she did not abandon the theater thereafter to play in movies exclusively. Her example was followed by Jovet, Dullin, Gérard Philipe, Jean-Louis Barrault, Raimu, Pierre Fresnay, Jean Marais and Sacha Guitry, all of whom gained movie fame but remained loyal to the stage. Guitry became a film author-actor-director in addition to writing and appearing in his own plays.

This "doubling" process inaugurated by the divine Sarah before World War I continues, as the "Who's Who" records reveal.

Gérard Depardieu is the latest important discovery of the French cinema. He comes from the theater and goes back to the theater whenever commitments permit, and he sees to it that they permit often.

In his prosperous days on the stage he appeared in avant-garde dramas by Marguerite Duras, Edward Bond and the esoteric Austrian, Peter Handke. As a suggestion



Fanny Ardant in "Miss Julie."

of brutality lurks in his strong features, the movies at the start exploited him as a "type," the sinister tough guy. His immediate popularity allowed him to break away from vulgar parts and to display his considerable versatility. Within the last year, he has been the Danton of Andrzej Wajda's film of the French revolution in its final stages, the hilarious cutup of "La Chèvre" and the medieval protagonist of the hugely successful, "Le Retour de Martin Guerre." This season he returned to the theater as Molière's arch-hypocrite, Tartuffe. The production was poor, but Depardieu's impersonation, unorthodox and imaginative, proved a personal triumph. Next season he will be back on the boards as Molière's Don Juan.

Isabelle Adjani, recipient of two Cesars (the Cesar being the French Oscar) made her debut at the Comédie-Française, shortly after graduation from the Conservatoire. Her playing of Giraudoux's "Candide" won her ecstatic notices and movie offers. She has become the young screen actress most in demand and has filmed in Hollywood.

She returned to the stage this season in Strindberg's "Miss Julie."

Having her own concept of the role, she dismissed her director and apparently directed herself. Critical reaction was mixed and, falling ill, she retired from the assignment. Fanny Ardant, whom François Truffaut "discovered" and has made a film star, took over the part under the guidance of the Greco-American director, Andreas Voutsinas, a disciple of Lee Strasberg, who tutors French actors in the Actors Studio "Method."

Other familiar screen figures who have been before Parisian playgoers recently and will be soon again are Michel Piccoli in a brilliant production of Arthur Schnitzler's comedy drama of pre-1914 Vienna, "Undiscovered Country" (which drew such crowds to the Théâtre des Amandiers at Nanterre that it will come to a Paris theater in the autumn); Francis Huster, the handsome Comédie-Française actor who took to the movies in Jules Laforgue's curious version of "Hamlet"; Jean Carmet, usually a figure of fun on the screen, who went heavily dramatic in a spectacle about the dramatist Ionesco, and Jean-Claude Brialy and Marie-José Nat in a stylish revival of Guitry's drawing room romp, "Desire."

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
Jewellery in gold

• 370 rue Saint - Honoré
Paris 1^{er}

• 10 Panepistimiou Av.
Athens

POUR UN HOMME DE CARON.

PARIS

From Pearls to Pastries, Finding the Specialties

PARIS — With its unique, undebatable ambience, Paris has always had an irresistible attraction for artists, writers, painters, lovers and even shoppers. Whether it is food, fashion, furniture or any number of other (and yes, the best of the best).

But many of these little treasures are not in the obvious or the famous shops. They are, instead, to be found in special places that have been discovered over the years — by luck or perseverance. They are often the finds that add the small personal pleasure to one's life.

To seek out some of these places, asked several men and women who live surrounded by and who appreciate quality and beauty to what and where they buy some of their favorite things.

Jean-Paul Guerlain, director of his family's perfume use, says he adores cooking. He has his kitchen equipment from Chillerin, 18 rue Coquillière. For house spice and herb exotics, he goes to Israel, 19 rue François-

Paloma Picasso buys the fat-penned candles, in scents of jasper, musk and heliotrope, from boutique on the Boulevard Saint-Germain.

Coutess Christiana Brandolini goes to L'Herboristerie Palais Royal, 11 rue des Petits Champs, to exotic teas. For "wonderful gifts for cats," she says she goes to shop at Chat Dormant, 15 rue de la Chèvre-Midi.

Catherine Deneuve, the movie actress, wears the classic alligator pumps that are sold at Hemispheres, 1 Blvd. Emile-Augier.

Sonia Rykiel, the designer, has a long, well-researched list of favorite spots to buy everything from magazines to cheese. Some of her favorite places include La Papeterie, 203 bis Blvd. Saint-Germain, for children's school notebooks she likes to use for sketching and notes.

She goes to Brown's, 182 Blvd. Saint-Germain, for men's socks to wear around the house "because the patterns are wonderful."

Books are always bought at Gallimard, 15 Blvd. Raspail, because of the "incredible selection." She said she only patronizes the kiosk at the corner of the Rue des Saints-Pères and the Boulevard Saint-Germain "because there are magazines from all over the world, and the woman who sells them is extremely amusing."

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, the president of Hermès, admits to "several infidelities" when shopping for himself. "I go to Charvet (28 Place Vendôme) for silk pocket handkerchiefs; Benoit Gault (231 bis rue Lafayette) for my hats; Bertheil (3 Place St. Augustin) for casual sports clothes, and Old England for my classic coats," he said.

The top French fashion model, Ines de la Fressange, says she buys masses of *fausses perles* ("that everyone always thinks come from Chanel") from a shop called Danjou at 15 Place Pont-Neuf. For a more creative accessory she goes to Saillard, a pet shop at 19 rue Danielle-Casanova, where she buys dog collars that can be made into belts. "They also have good hunting bags," she said, which she uses as big tote bags.

Karl Lagerfeld, who has an unwavering dedication to seeking out the best of the best, says he will only buy his stationery from Imprimerie de la Bourse, 18 rue Saint-Marc. He says he is so adamant about the quality of paper that he not only orders it for his personal use but also for all his various offices.

Françoise Dumas, who is known for orchestrating some of the best parties in Paris for her celebrity clients, said she is convinced that florist Claude Quinquand, 11 rue d'Auteuil, is indispensable. "He can do anything from huge trees to perfect tabletop arrangements," she said.

Princess Ira von Furstenberg chooses chocolates from Fouquet, 22 rue François-Ier. For pastries, she always goes to DeLices, 39 Ave. de Villiers.

Catherine Deneuve, the movie actress, wears the classic alligator pumps that are sold at Hemispheres, 1 Blvd. Emile-Augier.

Sonia Rykiel, the designer, has a long, well-researched list of favorite spots to buy everything from magazines to cheese. Some of her favorite places include La Papeterie, 203 bis Blvd. Saint-Germain, for children's school notebooks she likes to use for sketching and notes.

She goes to Brown's, 182 Blvd. Saint-Germain, for men's socks to wear around the house "because the patterns are wonderful."

Books are always bought at Gallimard, 15 Blvd. Raspail, because of the "incredible selection." She said she only patronizes the kiosk at the corner of the Rue des Saints-Pères and the Boulevard Saint-Germain "because there are magazines from all over the world, and the woman who sells them is extremely amusing."

— LETITIA JETT



Many of Paris' arrondissements have their own special street fashion from the traditional "bon chic bon genre" Loden coat uniform seen in the 16th and 7th arrondissements (left) to the punk costumes in Les Halles (far right). Between those extremes one can find the avant-garde trends along the Blvd. Saint Germain and the chic, but low-key classics on shoppers along the rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.



Latest in Fashions Straight from the Streets

By Letitia Jett
WATCH, WAIT and walk and walk and it never fails — Paris delivers.

Always there is some little surprise, something to please the eye, provoke a smile, tempt the senses whether it is an outdoor fruit and vegetable market, a florist with exotic out of season bouquets clustered on an outside window sill or a strikingly attractive woman rushing her well-dressed child off to school.

Around any corner it is possible to discover something new, something appealing like a little shop that did not exist two months before and may not exist six months hence, a fact that seemed to have appeared overnight and is then

suddenly all over the streets, like the current trend of cone-heeled red shoes (freshly accessorized for spring with sheer, bright crimson stockings).

No other city in the world offers quite the same richness and variety of street fashion. In fact, when it comes to style and creative dressing Paris is a panorama of pure street theater and watching the imaginative costumes is one of the special pleasures one takes from a leisurely stroll or with a glass of wine in a sidewalk cafe.

An amusing way to observe this public fashion show is to approach it like a walking tour: that is, sight-see by specific areas or arrondissements.

For example, Les Halles, offers

the highest concentration of avant-garde turnouts featuring every nuance on rakish punk and bizarre end-of-the-world looks, while in the eighth arrondissement on the rue du Faubourg-Saint Honoré, the women on the sidewalks of this luxury boutique district illustrate the antithesis of the young adventurous dressing in Les Halles. Instead, it is a microcosm of designer-clad elegance, that certain French version of impeccable chic with expensive cut, perfectly coiffed hair and meticulous attention to taste. Though not understated, use of accessories including from one to a dozen status symbols.

Between those two extremes is the 16th arrondissement with its distinct fashion character, general-

ly referred to as *bon chic bon genre*, which translates into a wardrobe that, depending upon the season, is never without a Loden coat (usually in Loden green although children often wear the navy blue model), a sapphire and diamond engagement ring, an Hermès scarf, classic Lacoste shirts and on the (ivory set, Levi's 501 jeans).

On the Left Bank, the seventh arrondissement has always had a reputation for an intellectual nonchalance in dressing. That means a rather casual allegiance to the *bon chic bon genre* ethic with a twist of trendiness resulting in, say, a Loden coat over a leather skirt, probably one from Yves Saint Laurent, and maybe even a pair of red shoes and stockings.

A Shoppers Guide to Restaurants That Are Just Right for Eating Light

By Jean Rafferty

WHEN YOU HAVE neither the leisure, nor the liver, for another gastronomic blowout, yet in the midst of a serious shopping spree, spirits begin to flag — follow the lead of fashionable Parisians and seek out the chic snack. In these stylish lunchtime oases, the food is light and good, if not great, the service quick, and the people-watching guaranteed to be three star. Most places offer more substantial *plats du jour*, if desired, and most also do take-away. So on a sunny day, you can munch lunch in the tranquil architectural splendor of the Palais-Royal gardens, or savor your gourmet snack on a stroll along the Seine.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES: A touch of caviar and a sip of champagne is sure to put new spark into your stride. La Maison du Caviar, 1 rue Vernet, Paris 8, Tel. 723-5343, is the favorite cosmopolitan "canteen" for sophisticated men about town and show business celebrities. Beluga for two is 320 francs, blinis, 20 francs, two glasses of champagne, 60 francs. Scotch salmon for two, 120 francs plus service. Open from noon to 1 a.m., on Sundays, until midnight.

Fashion journalists, boutique owners and all those who love a good glass of wine have made L'Ecluse into a runaway success. Conveniently sited in three central Paris locations: 64 rue François Ier, Paris 8, Tel. 720-7709, 15 place de la Madeleine, Paris 8, Tel. 265-

3469; and near Notre Dame, 15 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6, Tel. 633-5874, L'Ecluse specializes in vintage Bordeaux sold by the glass. A rosé is 11 francs, a Chateau Lascombes Margaux, 43 francs, accompanied by an Assiette Carpaccio, thin slices of cured beef steeped in olive oil and lemon, 45 francs, or their renowned foie gras maison, 72 francs, served with freshly toasted country bread. Do not miss their chocolate cake, 25 francs. Open from noon to 2 a.m.

FAUBOURG-SAINT HONORE: Minim's, 76 rue du Faubourg-Saint Honoré, Paris 8, Tel. 266-1009, is everything a chic snack spot should be. Offspring of the legendary Maxim's, it is owned by the couturier, Pierre Cardin, who is planning Minim's for Rome, London and Beijing. A location opposite the Elysée Palace in the heart of the young Faubourg elite — the bankers, boutique crowd and businessmen "who all know each other" according to the manager, Bruno. Open for breakfast at 9:30 a.m. through tea, until 6:30 p.m., the 22 small tables under the replica of Maxim's famous Art Nouveau coupole, are jammed from 1 p.m. through the lunch rush. Sandwiches, mixed salads or the *plat du jour*, which might be *boeuf bourguignon*, *blanquette de veau* or *lapin aux deux mousses*, a drink and dessert, will cost about 65 to 70 francs, service included.

Press attachés and the Faubourg fashion crowd rendezvous at The Blue Fox, in the Cité Berryer, a small walkway that runs between 25 rue Royale and 24 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8, Tel. 265-0847, a blend of English insouciance, farmhouse sandwiches and the wine of Steven Spurrier. Especially good, an open-face ham sandwich on a vast slice of Poilâne's country bread, 17 francs, or the smoked goose, washed down with a raspberry scented beignolais, 10 francs a glass. Open from noon to 10:30 p.m. except Sat. night and Sunday. From 20 to 60 francs.

At Ladurée, across the rue Roy-

ale at No. 16, Paris 8, Tel. 260-2179, the pastel painted ceilings of nymphs and cherubs are as delicate as their crab and salmon sandwiches, 4.50 to 5 francs. More substantial *plats du jour* are 55 francs, a tomato, ham and mushroom omelette, 22 francs. The clientele is predominantly feminine, though a few hardy men can be glimpsed squeezed behind the tiny tables. Open from 8:30 a.m. for croissants and coffee through tea until 7 p.m.

RUE DE RIVOLI: Angelina's, 226 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, Tel. 260-7534 is the place to be seen during the collections if you can fight your way to a table. All year round it is

the superchic meeting place of fashion models, designers, photographers and writers. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Specialties: chicken salad, 32 francs, and the Mont Blanc, a chestnut cream dessert, 12 francs plus service.

OPERA-MADELEINE: Above the gourmet food shop, the new Restaurant Hédiard, 21 Place de la Madeleine, Paris 8, Tel. 266-0900, was launched with tremendous fanfare in March. A wood-paneled private apartment has been turned into several small dining rooms. Popular is the *oeuf poché Norvégien*, 42 francs, or their "vintage" sar-

dines, 34 francs. Preferred *plat du jour* is the house curry, 55 francs. Finish off with the chocolate pecan pie, 35 francs. A three course lunch is about 150 francs. Open from 8 a.m. for breakfast to midnight, except Sunday.

You will need stamina at Fauchon, 26 place de la Madeleine, Paris 8, Tel. 742-6001. Though the food is as good as the reputation of the celebrated epicure would lead you to expect, the service system is a catastrophe. You line up to order, fight your way across to pay, push your way back to collect your order, then battle for space at the stand-up counters to eat. Rather, (Continued on Page 14)

Look For It Underground

(Continued From Page 9)

and as Dodos. However, double — asserting one thing in public, another privately — remains fashionable. Some double-talk is currently simmering among the LWI: Nationalizations are althy for the economy; French socialism works; television could stay in the heavy hands and 11 heads of so-called ministers of communication.

Television entirely run from Paris is part of the unofficial French oils system. One can check the eavling doubts about these ideas listening to conversations on a pical metro line, Vincennes-sully, running from a popular to doehoratic neighborhood. Get off the metro at Saint-Germain-des-Prés and walk into the

cafés, where publishers and writers agglomerate. You will sense the disillusion. Then, for an uplift, proceed to one of the countless nearby cinemas showing films in their Japanese, Russian, English, American or Australian original versions. These small movie houses with the metro make life very tolerable.

Catching the last metro home, one feels that beyond its hangups and hangovers, this town has an exciting past with a delightful, entertaining if not exhilarating future. By the end of the century Paris may not be the most insular capital in the West.

EN
ECOLE NICKERSON
Langues Vivantes
Since 1963

French

German, Italian, English, Arabic,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian
Intensive, extensive courses
Groups or private lessons.

Adults

ECOLE NICKERSON
3 Ave. du Président Wilson
75116 PARIS
5th floor
Tel.: (1) 723.36.03

English, American
and French books
Newspapers,
magazines
at
GALIGNANI

224, rue de Rivoli
75001 Paris
Tel.: 260-76-07
Métro: Tuileries
Available from our sat. & sun. or
mailed anywhere in the world

NINA RICCI
Paris

39, Avenue MONTAIGNE - 17, rue FRANÇOIS-I^{er}

PARIS - TUILERIES	PARIS - TUILERIES
<p>HÔTEL PARIS-INTERCONTINENTAL L'un des immeubles les plus élégants de Paris. 500 chambres climatisées. Rôtisserie Rivoli - La Terrasse Fleurie. Discothèque - Café Tuileries. 3, rue de Castiglione 75001 Paris. Tél.: 260.37.80 - Télex: 220114.</p>	<p>HÔTEL MEURICE 194 chambres et appartements, superbes salons de réception. Restaurant Le Meurice - Bar Meurice. 228, rue de Rivoli 75001 Paris. Tél.: 260.38.60 - Télex: 230673.</p>
PARIS - OPERA	CANNES - LA CROISSETTE
<p>LE GRAND HÔTEL - CAFÉ DE LA PAIX 600 chambres et suites parfaitement équipées. 13 salons - Restaurant Patio - Bar du Grand Hôtel. Restaurant Opéra - Relais Capucines. Foyer Bar Opéra - La Terrasse. 2, rue Scribe 75009 Paris. Tél.: 268.12.13 - Télex: 220875.</p>	<p>HÔTEL CARLTON 335 chambres et appartements climatisés. Restaurant - Relais Grill. Restaurant de la Plage - Bar de la Plage. Le Petit Bar - Bar de la Terrasse. 58, La Croisette - 06406 Cannes. Tél.: (93) 68.91.68 - Télex: 470720.</p>

IN FRANCE THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS
More than 80 superb hotels around the world.

PARIS

LE LOUVRE DES ANTIQUAIRES

OPEN ON EASTER SUNDAY



250 ART DEALERS
OPEN FROM TUESDAY
TO SUNDAY
11 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

2, PLACE DU PALAIS-ROYAL - 75001 PARIS
TEL. (331) 297.27.00

May 25th - September 18th 1984. Exhibition.
CHARLES SCHNEIDER, Maître Verrier. Verreries Schneider France de 1913 à 1940

Baccarat

30 bis, Rue de Paradis,
75010 PARIS
(near the airport)
Tel. 770-64-30.
Finest Crystal since 1764
When in Paris, visit our Museum and Showrooms
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday 10, 12.30 a.m., 1.45 - 6 p.m.
Also in selected stores near your home
Catalogue available on request

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris

Permanent Exhibition of
Contemporary painters
**SIMBARI - SEBIRE
MICHEL-HENRY
GANTNER - DILLEY**

Impressionists
post impressionists
and modern masters

2 Ave. Malignon - Paris 8th
Tel. 225.70.74 Monday thru Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.

Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31 Ave. George-V - Paris 8th
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. - sun - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE MARION MEYER

MAN RAY
15, rue Guénégaud, Paris 6e
Tel. 633.04.38

Impressionists
post impressionists
and modern masters

2 Ave. Malignon - Paris 8th
Tel. 225.70.74 Monday thru Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.

Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31 Ave. George-V - Paris 8th
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. - sun - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALARTÉ

13, rue Mazarine, PARIS 6th - 325.90.84

CARGALEIRO

PAINTINGS AND GOUACHES - From April 19 to May 19 1984

ROUAULT

Rare prints

until April 28

BOUQUINERIE DE L'INSTITUT

12, rue de Seine, 75006 PARIS. (1) 326.63.49

GALERIE ÉTIENNE SASSI

14 Avenue Malignon, 75008 Paris - Tel. 723.40.38

ANDRÉ BRASILLIER

MARTHE ORANT

(1874-1957)

on permanent and exclusive exhibit

Une fenêtre ouverte sur :

les théâtres,
les festivals,
les jardins,
les concerts,
la danse,
les monuments,
les églises,
les expositions,
les musées,
les fontaines...

d'information

1, rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 - tél. 233.75.54

ouvert tous les jours (sauf dimanche) de 10 à 20 h.

Off the Beaten Path: An Informal Guide To Some Special Sites

By Joseph Fitchett

WHAT IS STILL most visitors' guide to Paris, the handy green Michelin, is good as far as it goes — and that means not so good on landmarks of the last 100 years or so.

The classic guide, which is so thorough on the French heritage of past centuries, conveys little of the atmosphere and historical importance of many sights that are relatively recent. Some favorites often overlooked by visitors are the city's modern sculpture, its movie museum, its main cemetery and the artistic decor that survives in some long-established restaurants.

One of the best pieces of modern art in the city is not in a museum, but on a street corner: It is Rodin's colossal statue of novelist Honoré de Balzac, which stands in the Boulevard Raspail at the corner of the Boulevard Montparnasse, near La Coupole restaurant (which incidentally retains intact its Art Deco interior from the 1920s).

The Balzac is rare in being a successful modern piece of monumental public statuary. Statues of homage to great men stand in a grand Western (and particularly French) tradition that dates back to the Renaissance. But the genre has declined almost to the point of extinction in the 20th century because of the dominance of abstract art.

Rodin's Balzac, completed in 1898, is one of the last works in the

public tradition. As seen by Rodin, Balzac is an impressionistic portrait. The writer's powerful appetites for creation and for life surge from his towering brow, strong thick neck and the self-indulgent stomach bulging under his gown.

One of Rodin's most challenging works, the Balzac also touched off the hottest polemic in the sculptor's career. Rarely in the history of art has a statue been fought over so fiercely by commentators. Some critics called Rodin the "the Michelangelo of the goiter."

Initial recognition of the statue as a masterpiece of modern art came from an American magazine, Camera Work, which published photographs and an admiring analysis by Edward Steichen in 1901. Eventually, in 1939, almost 25 years after the sculptor's death, the Balzac statue was erected in Paris. If it took time for the Balzac statue to find a place in the sun, the most stunning collection of modern statuary in Paris only emerged from the Louvre's storage cellar thanks to Culture Minister André Malraux.

Malraux's decade in office, which ended when De Gaulle resigned in 1969, is best known for his vast campaign to open provincial "culture houses" designed to popularize art all over France. Today the culture houses are widely considered to have been a costly disaster that subsidized poor high-brow art. But Malraux, a distinguished art historian, left a superb practical legacy of civic improvement in Paris: His program to clean up the capital's buildings brought to light their original decorations. His ideas for restoring rundown neighborhoods produced a balance of old and new that has been widely copied in Europe. And the collection of statues of female nudes by Aristide Maillol that Malraux put in the Louvre gardens museum memorably enhanced Paris' visual center.

The Maillol statues — 16 nudes — have an earthy feel and a classic grace similar to the figures painted by Picasso at about the same time. Maillol's women, cast in silvery metal and in green bronze, seem to gambol on the Louvre lawns. Some are reclining, some dancing, others seem to be lost in thought. Perhaps the most accomplished group, three graces, appear to eye one another's solid charms. Alas, the statues are not illuminated at night.

The Maillol ensemble today is threatened by the French government's plans to add contemporary statues to the Paris scene: A phalanx of generals and politicians, mostly socialists, are being readied for the streets, and some ominous notes have appeared among the Maillols, threatening the city's most successful example of contemporary monumental sculpture. Innovation in modern sculpture is found, paradoxically, in the most famous cemetery in Paris, Père-Lachaise, which gets only cursory coverage by Michelin despite its popularity with visitors.

The newest attraction is the tomb of Jim Morrison, the rebel-

ious rock singer who died in Paris in 1971 of a heart attack. His grave has become a cult for young travelers, and the tomb — a white slab topped by an angelic bust of the singer — is always strewn with empty champagne bottles and occasional needles. "Here's a map to Morrison," a guard told a recent visitor, adding: "But don't tell my colleague, he's a Communist and doesn't approve of rock music."

The guardians also disapprove of the white arrows painted on many tombs to point the way to the Morrison shrine and the graffiti around it — including Morrison's notorious lyric: "Nobody gets out of here alive."

More romantic are the tombs of Modigliani — the modern painter of elongated portraits who is buried in a Jewish section with a grave in Italian, his native language, alongside his French girlfriend, who committed suicide the day after the painter died of tuberculosis. Also there are Heloise and Abelard, the nun and monk immortalized by their illicit love affair.

Père-Lachaise itself is as big as a small city, so visitors are advised to take a taxi or the subway to Gambetta, which is the uphill entrance to the cemetery. Walking downhill, it only takes about 45 minutes to reach the cemetery's other entrance at the metro station Père-Lachaise. The liveliest art, as far as Parisians are concerned, is the movies, and Paris cinemas offer on any given day a choice of world films that no other city can match.

Lyrical evidence of this French passion is the Museum of the Cinema, attached to the Paris Cinéma-thèque at the Palais de Chaillot at Trocadéro. The museum does not offer systematic history of the movies; on the contrary, it is a quirky, passionate homage to movie magic assembled by Henri Langlois, who begged, borrowed and stole from the filmmakers he idolized.

Langlois, helped by André Malraux, created the French cinémathèque whose films educated the New Wave directors like François Truffaut in the 1960s. To it, he added the museum in 1972. In the labyrinthine, 60-room collection, a myriad of objects — cameras, scripts, costumes, pictures — make the intangible world of movies vividly present.

"Langlois portrays film history like a painter, all the artifacts establish a continuity between the two-dimensional image and real life, bridges between reality and dream," writes Richard Roud, whose biography of Henri Langlois, "A Passion for Films," treats the museum as Langlois' crowning achievement.

The museum reflects Langlois' own catholic admiration for films: German expressionism is represented by a reconstruction of the set of "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" by the film's designer; Italian neo-realism is evoked in huge blow-ups of memorable stills; Hollywood director John Ford, a French culture hero, is commemorated by the Steen that was John Wayne's trademark and the black top hat worn in "Young Mr. Lincoln" by Henry Fonda, another favorite actor of Ford's.

The museum can only be visited with guides (too much memorabilia has already been stolen, including clothing worn by James Dean and Marilyn Monroe), so go with someone who can translate the French commentaries of the guides: Their passion for movies makes the museum what Malraux would have called "a museum without walls" embracing not only the exhibits but all the films showing in Paris.

Once you're tired of walking or standing in pursuit of modern cultural artifacts, remember that some of Paris' most famous restaurants are decorated in notable style. Eight of them have been officially

classified as historical monuments, and more are under study.

Of the eight already listed, the top are Le Grand Vefour for its 18th-century style of silk hangings, delicate wall paintings and benches furnished by thousands of diners, some of whose names are engraved on plaques at their habitual place and Le Maxim's, whose Art Nouveau paneling is the richest decorative ensemble of the 1920s left in Paris and which has been tastefully restored by the new owner, Pierre Cardin.

Others include the Café Procope in St. Germain, which was a favorite tavern for philosophers of the French Revolution and then of romantic poets such as Rimbaud, and nearby Vaguenode, whose woodwork provides a perfect example of less lavish 1920s decor. (A better version of the same period — not protected by law — exists in Louis Majorelle's intact decor of wood-paneled and willow bronze ladies for the Lucas-Cartan restaurant.

The most dramatic recent addition to Paris' esthetically interesting restaurants is the Fernet Marbeuf on rue Marbeuf, where a dining room designed in 1900 and still intact was discovered behind a brick wall when the owner recently remodeled his otherwise undistinguished restaurant. Still in perfect condition, the glass-roofed room and its ceramic panels were officially protected last December, but many Parisians prefer to stop for a quick look without staying to eat.

Unlisted memorable decors include the sea-green tiles that provide a strong 1930s look for Prunier-Traktier, the fish restaurant in the Boulevard Victor-Hugo that is one of the city's best. Also under consideration for preservation is *fin-de-siècle* Lapetrouse on the Quai des Grands Augustins, whose velvet booths can be locked for couples to have an intimate meal.

For many Parisians, the most

moving restaurant of all is Le Train Bleu, the vast, polished and creaky buffet of the Gare de Lyon. Built for the most important World's Fair ever held in Paris, the fair of 1900, which also endowed the city with the two exhibition halls, the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais (which has just been restored and is perhaps the most agreeable museum in the city) and the Alexander III bridge that crosses the Seine nearby.

The Train Bleu — saved by order of, yet again, André Malraux — still operates in the time-softened frame of iron girders typical of the era. Frescos evoke all the pleasure spots served by the old Paris-Lyon-Marseille line, showing golden figures in rich sunlight. They must have represented the future when they were painted, and now they seem to evoke a vanished past. The food is good and rather simple, the waiters come and go across the vast waxed floors at whatever speed is needed, depending on the time of your train. As the travel writer M.F.K. Fisher notes, "I know from deliberate acquaintance that the whole human experience is more bearable at the Gare de Lyon in Paris than anywhere else."



Maillol maiden.

Restaurants That Are Just Right for Eating Light

(Continued From Page 13)

like lunching in the metro at rush hour, albeit first class. Still the place is packed with svelte shoppers and young businessmen wolfing down the *maison* de poisson, 32 fr. the *salade Niçoise*, 24 fr. and their *Mégève* cake of chocolate mousse and meringue, 15.80 francs. Open from 9:40 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. except Sunday.

PLACE DES VICTOIRES: An American named Peggy is behind the success of A Priori Thé, 35-37 Galerie Vivienne, Paris 2, Tel. 297-4875, magnet to the avant-garde fashion crowd of the Place des Victoires. Specialties: the spinach *tourte* enveloped with *fromage blanc* (French cream cheese) instead of pastry, chocolate brownies and a chocolate and coffee Cappuccino pie which you can eat at outside tables in this old arcade. Open from noon to 7 p.m., except Sunday. About 60 to 80 francs including service.

Willi's, just down the street at 13 rue des Petits Champs, Paris 1, Tel.

261-0509, is an authentic English wine bar and the current rage of both French financiers from the nearby stock exchange and the Anglo-American expatriate set. "A chance to get good wines by the glass rather than cheap, nasty ones," as one of the waiters, all former English public schoolboys, puts it. A glass of Sauvignon is 11 francs, a smooth Pomerol, 36 francs. Specialties: Haddock salad with mushroom sauce, thinly sliced Morvan ham, eel mousse with cucumber sauce and a chocolate terrine. Full lunch is about 125 francs but a first course, or their plate of six cheeses (including a sublime Sillon) and a glass of wine, under 50 francs. Open noon to 2:30 p.m., 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. A second Willi's recently opened at 18 rue des Halles, Paris 1, Tel. 236-8180.

The nondescript decor is not the draw at Le Cirque, 76 rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Paris 1, Tel. 236-5838, current luncheon headquarters for the bright and head-chopped (switched-on), who come to meet as well as eat. F&E stars and hot-shot journalists wheel and deal over the quail mousse, carrot *flan* with duck giblets, and spinach salad. Under 100 francs including a carafe of house Bordeaux. Open from noon to 3 p.m., 8 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. except Sunday.

HALLS-BEAUBOURG: The rue Brise Mèche, a pedestrian walk next to the Pompidou Center boasts not only the Slavinsky Fountain, where sculptures by Jean Tinguely and Niki Saint-Phalle whirl in dedication to the composer's masterworks, but also two charming spots for lunching lightly. The first, the Jardin de Thé, at No. 10, Paris 4, Tel. 274-3526, is simple, yet strongly supported — it is full even in mid-afternoon. Clients praise the soft-boiled egg and toast, 14 francs, the Shepherd's salad, 20 francs and the foie gras *maison*, 25 francs. Their two alloy cakes are as popular as the chocolate cake. About 50 francs. Open from 12:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The blend of rose brick walls and

blond cane seating of the Brise Mèche, next door, Tel. 278-4411, attracts a sophisticated mix of local art gallery owners, show biz personalities and staff from the Pompidou museum, who feast on salmon on ravioli, roast goat's cheese salad, and a supereasy chocolate cake. In summer, one can eat outside in front of the fountain. A complete lunch is from 120 to 130 francs. Open from 12:30 p.m. to 3 p.m., 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

LEFT BANK: In the heart of the Latin Quarter, the Photo Galerie, 2 rue Christine, Paris 6, Tel. 392-0176, is the choice of the literary lights from nearby publishing houses. A spacious table arrangement makes civilized conversation conceivable. Popular specialties: the cracked wheat salad, soft-boiled eggs with smoked goose rillettes, and a mixed vegetable *guiche*. From 50 to 100 francs. Open from noon to 3 p.m. for lunch, 3 to 6:30 p.m. for tea, 8 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. for dinner. Closed Sunday.

CONTRIBUTORS

EDWARD BEHR is the European cultural editor of Newsweek magazine.

THOMAS QUINN CURTISS is a Paris-based theater and film critic who has contributed for many years to the International Herald Tribune.

JOSEPH FITCHETT is a staff correspondent for the IHT.

MICHAEL GIBSON is a Paris-based art critic and a frequent contributor to the IHT.

GEORGE GUDAUSKAS is a journalist based in Paris who has written on a variety of topics in France.

LETTITIA JETT, who specializes in fashion, is a Paris-based special correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

SOURIN MELIKIAN is an authority on the international art markets who reports regularly for the IHT.

MICHAEL METCALFE is a Paris-based journalist.

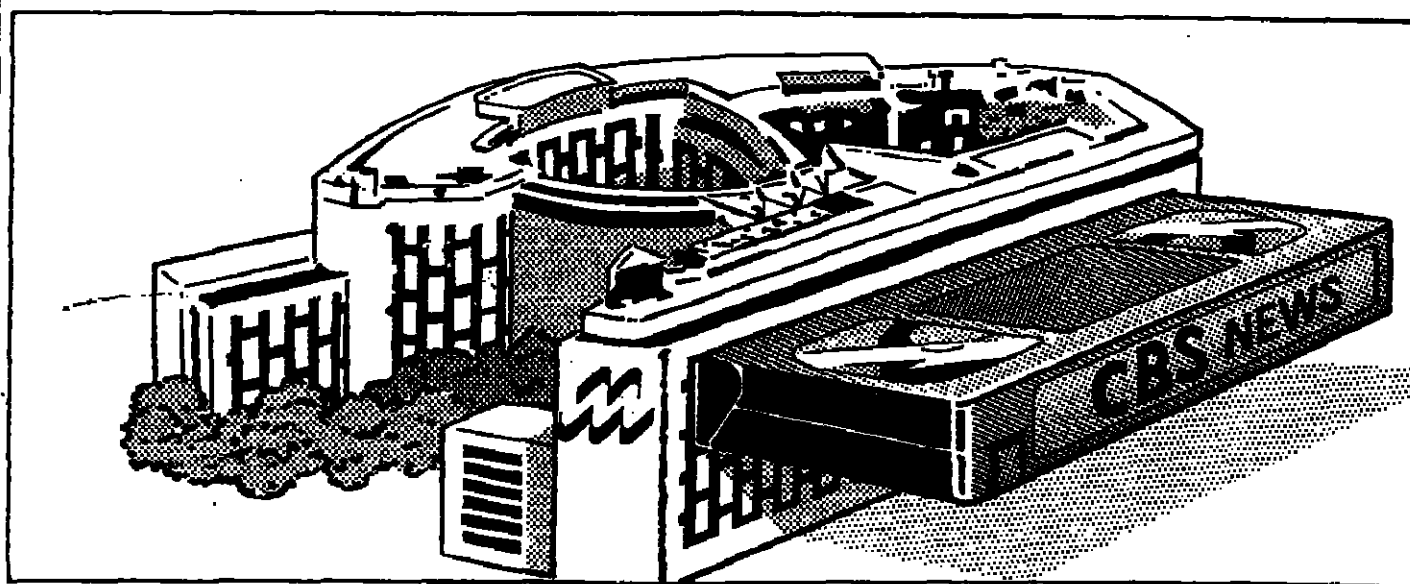
JEAN RAFFERTY is a Paris-based journalist who writes about interior design and lifestyles.

DAVID STEVENS, who specializes in the performing arts, is on the staff of the IHT.

OLIVIER TODD, former editor-in-chief of the French news magazine L'Espresso, has completed his 11th book, a biography of Jacques Brel, which will be published in May.

PATRICIA WELLS is food and restaurant critic of the IHT and author of a soon to be published book, "Food Lovers Guide to Paris."

AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.



IN EUROPE NICE, LYONS, TOURS, ATHENS, MILAN COMING OPENINGS, PORTO, LISBON

CBS NEWS, DIRECT TO YOUR ROOM. THE PARIS MERIDIEN HOTEL NOW LETS YOU WATCH A WEEKLY PROGRAM OF CBS NEWS: 3 HOURS OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SENT DIRECTLY TO YOUR ROOM 24 HOURS A DAY ON CASSETTE. ANOTHER TECHNICAL INNOVATION FROM THE PARIS MERIDIEN.

THE MERIDIEN HOTEL - AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.

MERIDIEN: AIR FRANCE GROUPE

FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL MERIDIEN'S MRI

INTERNATIONAL RESERVATIONS SYSTEM AT

757.15.70 IN PARIS. 491.36.16 IN LONDON.

HOTEL MERIDIEN PARIS
81 BD GOUVERN ST CYR 75017 PARIS TEL 758 12 30

A CITY WITHIN THE CITY



Cadeaux

Linge de maison
coordonnés-nappages-porcelaines
lingerie féminine

18 AVENUE MONTAIGNE 75008 PARIS
720 75 25

Stock
Page 8
APRIL 12, 1984
WALL STREET JOURNAL
Rated Market
wants a Sharp

CURRENCY RATES
DOLLAR VALUES
Interest Rates

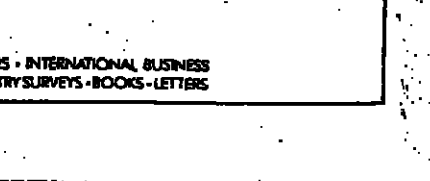
INTEREST RATES
Currency Deposits

Interest Rates
Currency Deposits

هكزلن الاصل

[illegible]

All these notes and bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

فكر من الاجل

Hehany Delivers 2-Billion Conrail Bid

before making a decision. A sale would require congressional approval.

This is the second offer for the railroad, which has become profitable since the federal government invested \$3.28 billion to upgrade it. The railroad was founded in 1976.

Last year a group of unions joined together as the Railway Labor Executives' Association to make an offer. The offer was worth \$2.2 billion. The Transportation Department has been cool to the offer, however, because the unions would put up only about \$500 million in cash, borrowed against the assets of Conrail.

In a letter and memorandum of intent delivered to Mrs. Dole, Alghenady said its offer contains these provisions:

- Payment of \$1 billion for the government's interest in Conrail.
- The surrender of the right to use Conrail's tax-loss carry-forwards and investment tax credits, which it said represent a value to the government of more than \$1 billion.
- In addition, after Conrail was acquired, it would pay about \$700 million primarily for the benefit of employees, in recognition of past and future wage concessions and in exchange for the 15-percent inter-

Singapore Awards Kawasaki \$279-Million Rail Contract

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore awarded Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. a major contract Wednesday for the rolling stock of a new multibillion-dollar urban rail network.

The state-owned Mass Rapid Transit Corp. said Kawasaki would supply 300 railway cars for 581.5 million Singapore dollars (\$279 million), the largest single contract for the project.

Kawasaki beat its nearest rivals, Metro-Cammell of Britain and the Swedish company Asa AB in the final round of consideration. Five other foreign companies had been eliminated earlier.

The total length of the railway is expected to be 70 kilometers (44 miles), about one-third of it underground. Scheduled to be completed in 1992, it is the largest development project on the 618-square-kilometer (239-square-mile) island.

GM, Toyota Are Cleared For Car Plant

United Press International

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. and Toyota received final federal approval Wednesday for their joint venture to produce a line of subcompact cars in Fremont, California.

As expected, the Federal Trade Commission gave its final approval to the two automotive giants on a 3-2 vote. The vote was the same as on Dec. 21, when the FTC granted preliminary approval of the venture, which is being challenged in court by Chrysler Corp. as anti-competitive.

GM, the world's largest automaker and Toyota, the world's third biggest, plan to begin production next year of a GM-styled car with a Toyota-designed engine at a GM plant in Fremont. It will mark the first time that two major competitors, one foreign and the other domestic, will join forces in the United States to build a new line of cars.

Commissioners Michael Peruchuk and Patricia Bailey cast the dissenting votes, contending that the agreement would violate antitrust statutes.

But Chairman James Miller 3d,

Warner-Polygram Merger Advances

Martin Payson, general counsel of New York-based Warner Communications Inc., said the court's decision "vindicates Warner's position that the transaction with Polygram is pro-competitive and will benefit consumers."

The decision Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Manual Real took FTC attorneys by surprise. On Monday, commissioners voted 4-1 to bring a suit opposing the proposed merger on grounds that it was anti-competitive.

Jack Carley, FTC general counsel, said the agency will now "take whatever steps are necessary to challenge the order."

Those steps could include seeking another injunction pending an appeal of the judge's decision, Mr. Carley said.

Another FTC lawyer, who asked not to be identified, said the agency still intends to bring its case to trial despite Judge Real's denial of a preliminary injunction.

Warner, the second-largest U.S. distributor of records, owns such major labels as Warner Bros., Atlantic and Elektra-Asylum. Polygram, a jointly owned division of European industrial giants Philips and Siemens, also owns Philips and Mercury. Philips, Decca, Polydor, Mercury, Philips, Decca.

Barclays Sets N.Y. Building

Reuters

NEW YORK — Barclays Bank International Ltd. said it agreed with London-based Anglo American Corp. to build a new headquarters U.S. real estate arm of Ladbroke Group Plc., to develop a 36-story, \$200-million Barclays North American headquarters building on Wall Street. Barclays, a unit of Anglo American, said last week the building is expected to open in the last half of 1986.

Barclays Sets N.Y. Building

Reuters
NEW YORK — Barclays Bank International Ltd. said it agreed with London & Leeds Corp., the U.S. real estate arm of Ladbroke Group PLC, to develop a 36-story, \$200-million Barclays North American headquarters building on Wall Street. Barclays, a unit of Barclays Bank PLC, London, said the building is expected to open in the last half of 1986.

Lucas Gives Up Its 50% Stake in Ducellier to Valeo

Reuters
PARIS — Valeo, the French vehicle-component maker, said Wednesday that it had reached agreement to take over Lucas Industries PLC's 50-percent stake in Ducellier et Cie., another French car-parts company, for a nominal one franc (about 13 cents).

The agreement ended a six-year fight between Valeo and Lucas, a British auto equipment maker, for control of Ducellier, following the withdrawal in 1978 of Bendix Corp.'s interest in Ducellier through its French subsidiary, DBA.

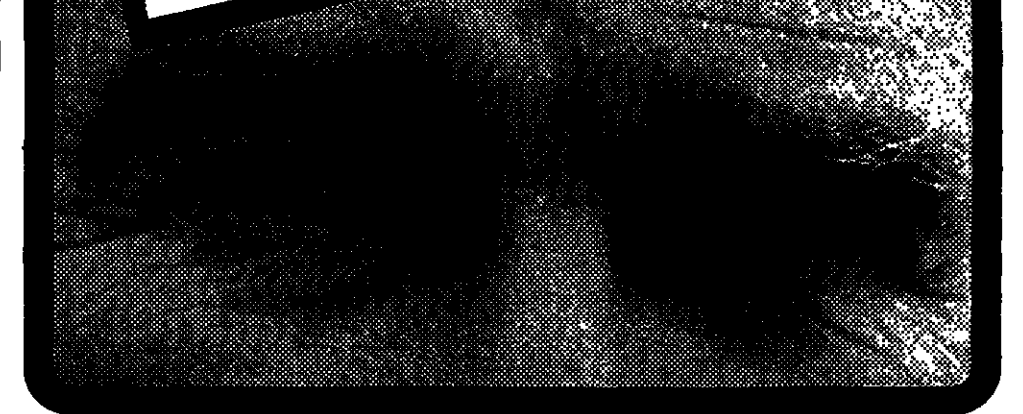
From 1979 to 1983, Ducellier registered losses totaling more than 190 million francs, Valeo said.

As part of the agreement for the sale of the plant in Valeo, Lucas will contribute 28 million francs to cover Ducellier's current trading losses and 40 million francs for capital reconstruction, Valeo said.

Lucas, meanwhile, has renounced a licensing agreement with Ducellier that will save it about 50 million francs in fees.

In addition, the British company will extend 50 million francs to Valeo over seven years with an option to convert into shares.

l'essentiel.
le commentaire.



JOURNAL DE GENÈVE
LE QUOTIDIEN SUISSE D'AUDIENCE INTERNATIONALE

documentations et abonnements: JOURNAL DE GENÈVE
12, rue de Hesse – 1211 GENÈVE 11 – Tél. (022) 28 03 50

COMPANY NOTES

Diamond Shamrock Corp., the oil-based energy group, said its fourth-quarter earnings will be about 10 percent more than the 33 cents a share earned before writeoffs in the fourth quarter, and far higher than the 7 cents per share earned in the fourth quarter of 1983. The company attributed the increase to improving sales volume for refined products.

Homestake Mining Co. is to acquire **Falcon Oil Corp.** for \$400 million in stock, marking the first step by the largest U.S. gold producer into the petroleum industry. A merger agreement, reported by the *Los Angeles Times*, calls for Homestake stockholders to receive 55 shares of Homestake for each share of Falcon stock.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Dock Co. has announced that it ends its financial year on March 31 rather than Dec. 31. The property concern said this would bring into line with World International Holdings Ltd., of which it is a 45-cent subsidiary.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd. will list its stockholders new ordinary shares in the company, in place of or part of the special cash dividend of 4 Hong Kong dollars (\$5.15) a share announced on March 15. The Hong Kong engineering and construction group said Wednesday that stockholders would be allocated ordinary shares of 1 dollar each, with a total market value equal to the bonus the shareholders had received in cash.

Nestle Holdings Inc. has acquired an option to buy all the stock of Hills Brothers Coffee, Nestle said. Nestle Holdings, based in the Cleveland suburb of Solon, Ohio, is the holding company for the Swiss-based parent firm's food operations in the continental United States and Puerto Rico. The terms were not disclosed.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said it expects to file a proposed offering this month of \$500-million in units of subordinated notes, along with Occidental common shares and stock warrants. The Los Angeles-based company said it would use the proceeds to retire debt and purchase shares of outstanding cumulative preferred stocks, as well as for other corporate purposes.

For good corporate purposes, Procter & Gamble International has ended merger discussions with Chesapeake Financial Corp., a company controlled by Victor Posner, the Miami financier. Peabody, an environmental services group based in Stamford, Connecticut, said Chesapeake had insisted on a change of control over Peabody before the merger took place.

Procter & Gamble Co. has named two executive vice presidents, Edwin L. Artzi and Thomas Laco, as vice chairmen. The Cincinnati-based home products manufacturer said that Artzi also will be president of Procter & Gamble International, and that Mr. Laco will have responsibility for pharmaceutical and food service products operations.

Market Timer Sees Big Rally

(Continued From Page 15)

"...ounds." Many, he said, could suble.

However, Merrill Lynch's Robert Farrell, the "market timer" linked No. 1 by his peers for the last eight years, said he does not see "any real signs of strength" and that Wall Street is primed to surge upward.

"But the market does seem to be bottoming," he allowed, "with selling drying up on the downside, even if stocks seem to lack energy on the upside."

Mr. Farrell thinks this lack of direction will likely last "a few more weeks, when we could have a

A long-term bull, he recommended that investors could "buy on weakness." He emphasized drugs, soft drinks, tobaccos, restaurant chains, interest-sensitive and financial groups such as non-nucleonutrients, regional banks, insurance stocks and the capital goods group, like machinery and electrical equipment. He believes natural gas stocks are "particularly attractive" in the energy sector.

More critical of the Berge forecast is Martin Zweig, the well-known Wall Street observer and editor of *Zweig Forecast*. If indeed

New Upturn Seen In German Fibers

FRANKFURT — The West German chemical-fiber industry is expected to show further improvement this year, following an upturn in 1983, Henrik Kroeuer, the head of the industry association, said Wednesday.

The upward trend in production and sales, aided by improved private domestic demand in the textile and nontextile sectors, continued in the first quarter of 1984, Mr. Kroeuer said.

—ADVERTISEMENT—
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

[illegible]

KANSALLIS
Finland's first.
London's latest.

Kansallis is Finland's number one bank. Its first overseas branch opened this week. The first of any Finnish bank. And in the heart of the City of London.

For information on Kansallis' full range of international banking services, call Ilkka Laukkonen (General Manager) or Peter Fagermäs on (01) 236 5030. For foreign exchange call (01) 236 7434.

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

London Branch
 Licensed Deposit Taker
 Whittington House
 19/20 College Hill London EC4R 2TJ
 Tel: (01) 236 5030
 Tlx: 887 820 KOPLOIN
Full service in
International banking

Journal Gives SEC Data for Inquiry on Reporter

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Wall Street Journal has turned over to Securities and Exchange Commission notes, files and expense accounts of a reporter who was missed after being accused of leaking sensitive financial information before its publication.

The Journal's managing editor, Norman Pearlstine, said Tuesday that the newspaper's attorneys believe that the SEC is investigating a former employee, R. Foster Winans, the Journal should have the information immediately.

He said Journal officials also believe that confidential information has been leaked from the released documents. The Journal, he said, would be "firm and resolute" in protecting confidential sources.

Mr. Pearlstine also said The Journal had submitted files of other employees, including employment applications on which Mr. Winans was listed as a reference.

Release of the data provoked new among newspaper executives elsewhere about whether such operation with an investigative

for cases involving protection of confidential newspaper files.

"They're in a no-win situation. They've got this evidence of wrongdoing internally, and they've got to cooperate," said Michael G. Gartner, president of the Des Moines Register and Tribune Co. in Iowa. "On the other hand, you can't screw around with the First Amendment just to make your life easier in this situation. You just have to feel sorry for them."

The controversy surfaced on March 29 with the announcement that Mr. Winans had been dismissed after allegedly admitting to the SEC that he had been telling persons outside the newspaper about reports that had not yet been published in The Journal's "Heard on the Street" column.

Mr. Winans wrote the column. Journal editors and reporters have said that the newspaper feels obligated to publish all of the news about the investigation.

Among The Journal's most controversial reports was that Mr. Winans is a homosexual and that he had helped get a job for the newspaper, had bought stock in a company that Mr. Winans had



R. Foster Winans

mentioned favorably in the column.

Asked whether it was necessary to report such personal matters, a Journal editor said: "Would we have done it if the name were Mary Carpenter, not David Carpenter? The answer was that we would."

The SEC is also investigating whether Mr. Winans had given information that might have allowed traders and a Manhattan lawyer to earn money on the stock market.

Included in the SEC inquiry are Peter N. Brant, 31, who resigned Monday as a salesman in the New York firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Kenneth P. Feis, an associate of Mr. Brant who also left Kidder, and David W.C. Clark, 34, a Manhattan lawyer.

Bond Firms Try to Get to Bottom of Marsh & McLennan's Problems

By Karen W. Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bond-trading firms with which Marsh & McLennan Cos. did business have begun to piece together what may have caused Marsh & McLennan an after-tax charge of about \$60 million from bond-trading losses. Marsh & McLennan will post the charge against its first quarter earnings.

Executives at trading firms said that, when they dealt with Marsh & McLennan, it was almost always with Dorothy Conway, a middle-aged investment specialist who conducted a wide range of trading activities through many of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses.

Traders also spoke of Marsh & McLennan as a steady, reliable customer — a well-capitalized company with deep pockets that had always met its obligations.

But traders expressed amazement that the company could not have been aware of the trading carried out on its behalf, particularly since it had had to make good on millions of dollars of losses in recent months.

"Marsh & McLennan acted in nothing but an exemplary fashion," said a government-bond trader at one large brokerage firm that has had the company as a client for many years. He was one of the traders at several Wall Street houses who were willing to talk about Marsh & McLennan's activities but only on condition that their names and their firms' names not be used.

"At no time in the past did Marsh & McLennan have any hesitation in meeting margin calls," he added Tuesday. "For a company to meet its margin calls periodically and not be aware of it just doesn't make sense."

Marsh & McLennan said Monday that the \$60-million charge had

apparently been the result of one trader acting "unilaterally and in violation of strict Marsh & McLennan Cos. policies." It also said the trader, whom it declined to name, had been suspended. But it has offered no explanation of its trading guidelines and no examples of wrongdoing.

The company's officials Tuesday continued to decline to comment on anything related to the incident, including the identity of the trader. The company has not alleged any illegal activity.

But traders on Wall Street said no one but Dorothy Conway seemed to handle government-bond deals for Marsh & McLennan, which she joined in late 1980 after 27 years with CBS Inc. At CBS she rose to become assistant treasurer for cash management.

The bond dealer did not respond to several phone calls to her desk at Marsh & McLennan Monday or Tuesday. People answering her phone said she was in meetings.

Some Wall Street traders said they began to notice something unusual at Marsh & McLennan late last week. When a large investor has outstanding positions, particularly the brokers usually keep in daily touch. But one broker said that when Dorothy Conway, their usual contact at Marsh & McLennan, was described as being unavailable at the end of last week, "we sensed something was not right, but we really didn't learn the details until Monday."

Actually the company has released very few details, even to its Wall Street brokers. Traders at the firms said Marsh & McLennan has been working down its investment accounts this week. And they emphasized that, since the company apparently used so many different

brokers, it was difficult for any of them to have a clear picture of how much trading it did.

But traders said that Marsh & McLennan dealt in many types of investments, ranging from commercial paper to government bonds, and that it used a variety of trading techniques. Through some of these methods, the company was probably able to leverage its funds — that is, control investments much larger than the money it actually had available to invest.

It is believed that the money being traded was a combination of Marsh & McLennan's own funds and money it was holding in a fiduciary capacity. Insurance brokers like Marsh & McLennan act as representatives for insurance companies, collecting premiums that they later remit to these companies and in some cases acting as a middleman for payments made on claims. During the week or two that an insurance broker might hold this money, it might be put into a bank account or other investments.

Last year Marsh & McLennan earned \$77 million by investing its fiduciary funds, a large sum relative to its 1983 net income of \$123.5 million. The company also said in its 1983 annual report that it had managed these funds more actively last year, which helped to offset the effects of lower interest rates.

Some Wall Street traders said, however, that they had not noticed any particular change in Marsh & McLennan's trading activities — except that rising interest rates began to hurt the company's positions.

One trader described Marsh & McLennan's activities as "constant purchases and sales" in government securities of all maturities, with transactions often in the \$5-million or \$10-million range.

Analysts Say Debt Time Bomb Still Ticking

(Continued From Page 15)

recent this year and next in the United States — well below the 5.5- to 5.8 percent projected by the OECD. Nevertheless, it warns at "the disinflation process cannot be regarded as complete, except perhaps in Japan."

The IMF remains concerned that satisfactory growth rates remain unmet in a relatively few countries and that unemployment remains at historically very high levels and is worsening in many countries. It is also concerned that persistently large government deficits are contributing to the maintenance of high interest rates. It believes that these rates hinder growth in the industrialized world and exacerbate the debt-service problems of the developing countries.

In addition, the report expressed doubts "about whether the present pattern of exchange rates can be regarded as sustainable." And it noted that "the single most beneficial change in the world economy in the present circumstances would be a perception that the United States was taking action to contain and eventually reduce its underlying budget deficit."

Overall, the IMF projects a 5.5-percent increase in world trade this year, more than double last year's sluggish 2 percent. It also projects a parallel increase in export earnings of the non-oil-exporting developing countries. This increase, the IMF says, "should allow external adjustment to take place in a somewhat more favorable external environment and wherein concerns of creditors can be eased through improvements in debt-service ratios."

The foreign-debt situation of the developing countries, described as the most pressing financial issue confronting the world economy, takes up a large part of the IMF analysis and is expected to dominate the Interim Committee's discussion.

The IMF estimates the total external debt of the developing nations, short- and long-term, at \$767.6 billion at the end of last year. It projects increases to \$812.4 billion this year and to \$848.8 billion next.

Private creditors (commercial banks) were owed \$411.8 billion at year end, of which only \$110.5 billion was unguaranteed.

The bulk of the debt and commercial bank lending is concentrated in 25 countries. These major borrowers had outstanding debt at

the end of last year of \$606.9 billion, of which \$344.5 billion was owed to private creditors. This latter figure is projected to rise to \$391.3 billion at the end of this year and to \$407.7 billion by the end of 1985.

The 25 major developing country borrowers are: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The report also notes that a very large bulge in amortization payments is scheduled to start next year and continue through 1988. Amortization, or repayment of principal, scheduled to total \$47.6 billion this year, will almost double to \$85 billion next year. For the 25 major borrowers, amortization payments will jump from \$85 billion by 1987 from \$34 billion this year, the report says.

Nevertheless, in its scenario of sustained recovery in the industrialized world, no increase in inflation, a three-point drop in nominal and inflation-adjusted interest rates by 1988 and modest increases in commodity prices are foreseen. It also projects continued increases in bank lending, at a 7 percent annual rate, and no change in official development assistance.

The IMF states that "the debt burden of developing countries should be on a downward trend from now on, and their domestic economic growth could pick up to a more acceptable pace" of about 4.5 percent.

By comparison, their growth last year is estimated at 0.9 percent and this year it is projected at 3.8 percent.

But many private economists argue that hoping for sustained recovery and declining interest rates through the end of this decade is a dangerous.

"There is a good case to be made for playing for time," says Profes-

sor Paul Krugman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But the major problem with that strategy is that it is a series of very short hops. We set it up to renegotiate every year or so for each country, more or less a rolling atmosphere of crisis... increasing the danger that one year lenders and creditors may fail to reach agreement."

"I prefer a restructuring of the debt that reduces the need for all these negotiations, which includes some de facto rescheduling of the interest."

"In the current situation, market interest rates are just not of much significance. Basically the debtors and creditors are trapped: The debtors can't really borrow because they're not considered a good enough risk and creditors really don't have the option of pulling out. So looking at Libor [the London interbank offered rate] or other interest rates is of very little significance."

"The rates at which the debts are contracted should be based on some notion of what borrowers can eventually repay. It's possible one might want those rates to be somewhat concessional, which would be tantamount to writing down the debt somewhat."

Other ideas, some of which will be aired next week at a Washington seminar on debt and the developing countries sponsored by the World Bank, include transforming part of the debt into an equity component — linking payment to future recovery in commodity prices, for example.

"Straight debt has one big disadvantage," says Professor Alexandre Swoboda of the Geneva-based International Center of Monetary and Banking Studies. "It has no risk except that of total default. Everyone loses or everyone is OK, there is no half-way house — there is no way in which an international investor can say 'I'm willing to share in the risk of Country A striking or not striking oil.'"

FREE Investment Newsletter

Find out how to improve your stock market profits. Learn about stocks with dramatic capital gains potential.

Accept this free offer to the weekly INVESTORS ALERT newsletter and you'll get news of international investment opportunities... inside information... expert advice on shares... plus much more.

Find out WHAT TO BUY, WHEN TO BUY and WHEN TO SELL! Discover an eye-opening array of undervalued "special situation" stocks — high-tech, recovery and takeover candidates.

Here's all the information you need to build a portfolio of diversified high-growth stocks. The aim of our experienced analysts is to select companies that will be tomorrow's big winners.

Let us prove ourselves. The weekly INVESTORS ALERT newsletter is sent completely free and without obligation.

See for yourself how INVESTORS ALERT can work for you. Simply clip the coupon or phone today.

FIRST COMMERCE

First Commerce Securities BV,
Herengracht 483, 1017 BT Amsterdam,
The Netherlands.
Telephone: (010) 3120 26 09 01.
Telex: 14507 fireco nl.

YES, please send free copies of your weekly INVESTORS ALERT stock market newsletter. I understand there is no obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

Telephone: Business _____ Home _____

Telex _____

IBT 12/4

Complex trade financing packages made to measure.

Bavaria, our home, has a long tradition in international trade, and from this base we have built our reputation as foreign trade banking experts.

We are one of the largest universal banks in West Germany, and appreciated for our flexibility and friendliness. And we know our market well.

This professional experience guarantees you the best possible service and advice.

Our full range of modern facilities includes:

- Professional documentation and rapid payment transfers (S.W.I.F.T.)
 - Export-import financing packages
 - Client-oriented foreign exchange operations
 - Advice on seeking new trading partners
 - Easy access to foreign markets through our international presence and connections.
- Get in touch and put one of Germany's top universal banks to work for you.



Bayerische Landesbank

International Banking with Bavarian Drive and Friendliness

Central Office: Briennerstrasse 20, 8000 München 2, Tel.: (089) 2171-01. Telex: 5286270. Cables: Bayernbank München. Branches: London, Tel.: 726-6022; New York, Tel.: 310-9800; Singapore, Tel.: 222-6925. Subsidiary: Bayerische Landesbank International S.A., Luxembourg, Tel.: 47 59 11-1. Representative Offices: Toronto, Tel.: 862-8840; Vienna, Tel.: 66 31 41; Johannesburg, Tel.: 8 38 16 13

Herald Tribune

ORDERING BY MAIL FROM OUR BOOK DIVISION IS AS EASY AS 1-2-3.

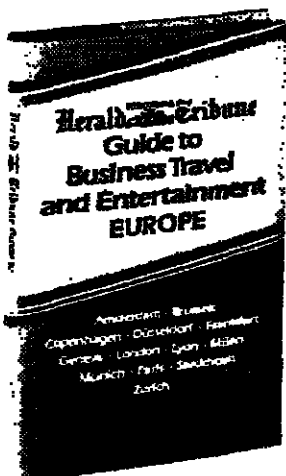
1. THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980

Reproductions of 129 front pages from the Trib's own archives: the sinking of the Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, Jack the Ripper, Lindbergh, the Windsors, Stalin, JFK - the news headlines and the major events of the past century.

Hardcover, 28 x 38 cms. A distinctive personal or business gift.



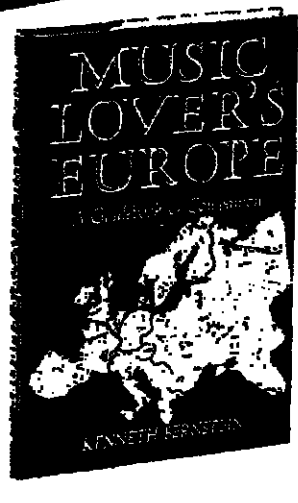
2. I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE



Turn an ordinary business trip into a pleasant, more efficient journey. Covers Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Lyon, Milan, Munich, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich. Written for the Trib by journalist Peter Graham. Hardcover edition, with orientation maps.

A guide to offbeat musical sites, helpful addresses, ticket-buying, information on music museums, major festivals.

Little-known sites and anecdotes from the lives of composers, travel advice on 23 countries, a concert-going glossary in English, French, German, Italian. Hardcover edition.



3. MUSIC LOVER'S EUROPE

International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Please send me:

1. copies of THE FRONT PAGE at \$37 each, plus postage: add \$2.50 each in Europe, \$8 each outside Europe.
2. copies of I.H.T. GUIDE TO BUSINESS TRAVEL & ENTERTAINMENT: EUROPE at \$16 each, plus postage: add \$1.50 each in Europe, \$4 each outside Europe.
3. copies of MUSIC LOVER'S EUROPE at \$16 each, plus postage: add \$1.50 each in Europe, \$4 each outside Europe.

Please check method of payment:
☐ Enclosed is my payment. (Payment can be made in any convertible European currency at current exchange rates)
☐ Please charge to my VISA card

N° _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Code/Country _____

12-4-84

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains						
WHEAT (CBT)						
3,000 bu minimum	dollars per bushel					
1983-84	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1984-85	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1985-86	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1986-87	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1987-88	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1988-89	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1989-90	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1990-91	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1991-92	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1992-93	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1993-94	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1994-95	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1995-96	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1996-97	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1997-98	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1998-99	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
1999-00	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2000-01	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2001-02	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2002-03	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2003-04	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2004-05	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2005-06	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2006-07	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2007-08	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2008-09	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2009-10	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2010-11	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2011-12	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2012-13	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2013-14	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2014-15	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2015-16	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2016-17	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2017-18	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2018-19	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2019-20	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2020-21	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2021-22	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2022-23	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2023-24	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2024-25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2025-26	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2026-27	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2027-28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2028-29	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2029-30	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2030-31	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2031-32	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2032-33	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2033-34	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2034-35	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2035-36	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2036-37	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2037-38	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2038-39	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2039-40	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2040-41	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2041-42	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2042-43	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2043-44	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2044-45	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2045-46	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2046-47	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2047-48	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2048-49	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2049-50	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2050-51	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2051-52	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2052-53	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2053-54	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2054-55	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2055-56	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2056-57	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2057-58	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2058-59	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2059-60	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2060-61	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2061-62	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2062-63	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2063-64	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2064-65	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2065-66	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2066-67	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2067-68	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2068-69	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2069-70	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2070-71	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2071-72	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2072-73	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2073-74	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2074-75	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2075-76	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2076-77	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2077-78	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2078-79	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2079-80	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2080-81	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2081-82	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2082-83	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2083-84	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2084-85	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2085-86	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2086-87	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2087-88	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2088-89	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2089-90	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2090-91	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2091-92	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2092-93	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2093-94	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2094-95	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2095-96	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2096-97	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2097-98	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2098-99	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2099-00	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2100-01	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2101-02	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2102-03	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2103-04	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2104-05	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2105-06	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2106-07	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2107-08	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2108-09	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2109-10	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2110-11	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2111-12	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2112-13	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2113-14	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2114-15	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2115-16	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2116-17	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2117-18	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2118-19	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2119-20	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2120-21	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2121-22	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2122-23	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2123-24	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2124-25	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2125-26	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2126-27	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2127-28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2128-29	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2129-30	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2130-31	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2131-32	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2132-33	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2133-34	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2134-35	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2135-36	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2136-37	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2137-38	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2138-39	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2139-40	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2140-41	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2141-42	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2142-43	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2143-44	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2144-45	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2145-46	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2146-47	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2147-48	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2148-49	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2149-50	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2150-51	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2151-52	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2152-53	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2153-54	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2154-55	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2155-56	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2156-57	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
2157-58	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	+0.01
215						

**Wednesday's
AMEX
3 P.M.**

Vol. of 3 p.m.	5,380,800
Prev. 3 p.m. Vol.	5,230,060
Prev. Consolidated Close	6,119,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
lig to the closing on Wall Street

DA TO THE CLOSING ON WALL STREET

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Saturday
in the Trib.

Get
Friday's
Closing
Prices.

From the world, to you, at home or in your office. And at a bargain price!

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain – the whole world in just a few tightly-written, fact-packed pages.

But why not double your bargain by subscribing to the International Herald Tribune and saving up to 50% off the newsstand price? With our low-cost subscription rates, you can double your value and enjoy almost twice as many Tribs, and each for a price which is no more than you have to pay for a cup of coffee.



Think of it. The combined editorial product of hundreds of the world's finest journalists in every corner of the planet - available to you for such a relatively modest expenditure.

Subscribe now, and we'll speed bargain price Tribs to your home or office day after day.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

Please circle below the reduced subscription price selected. For new subscribers only. (Rates valid through April 30, 1984).				
Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	B. Ff.	6,800	3,300	1,815
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	1,080	540	300
France	F.F.	900	450	250
Germany	D.M.	400	200	110
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	£ Ir.	90	45	25
Italy	Lire	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L. Ff.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas	16,260	8,130	4,480
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,180	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	358	178	98
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
	\$	280	140	77
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia:				
	\$	390	195	107

To: Subscription
Manager, International
Herald Tribune, 181 avenue
Charles de Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex,
France. Tel.: 74712.65.
Tlx: 612832.

Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

☐ My payment is enclosed (Check or money order to the IHT).
Please charge my:

☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa
Card account number:

[illegible]

My name _____ Signature _____

Kelompok

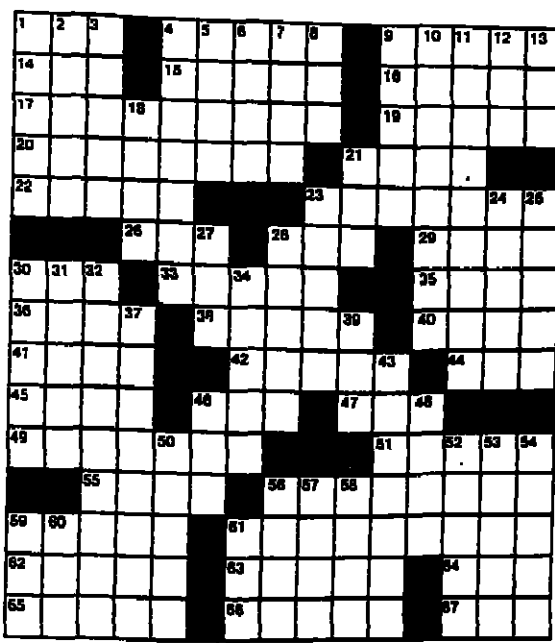
Address _____

[illegible]

Job/Profession	Nationality	Total
----------------	-------------	-------

TEST 1 - 40 QUESTIONS	TEST 2 - 40 QUESTIONS	TEST 3 - 40 QUESTIONS	TEST 4 - 40 QUESTIONS
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Company Activity



ACROSS

1 R.P.I. room
4 Steel-plow entrepreneur
9 Learning methods
14 Garb for Omar
15 Lumberjack
16 Super Bowl or World Series
17 Coiffure items
19 Aussie songbird
20 Promised the moon
21 Muffet morsel
22 Change from E.S.T. to D.S.T.
23 Like Warbucks
24 Apocalypse
25 Levy
26 G.I.'s first
27 Direction for Drake
28 Take ten
29 Blue-winged quacker
30 Jumbled mass
31 Cartesian graph line
40 Appease fully
41 Mute actor
42 Kitchen gadget
44 Type of herring
45 Bombeck
46 Some sighs
47 18th Amend.

DOWN

1 Dig trenches
2 Word with ground or board
3 Creatures in arms or woods
4 Sun, to Shelley
5 Montreal
6 Author Ludwig
7 Cape Town
8 Printers' measures
9 Network déjà vu
10 Yields to
11 Playing named for the 26th President
12 Sometimes it's bitter
13 Junior's room, often
18 Sleep
21 Tricia or Archibald
23 Proverb
24 Bring glad tidings
25 Struck out
27 "Oedipus"
28 Yellow streakers in Gotham
30 High points
31 She toys with the boys
32 Heaters' kin
34 Shaping machine
37 Hybrid garden
39 Put in rutchies
43 Passed the baton
46 Chemical ending
48 Apply a powder
50 Ingress
52 Dock supports
53 Cerulean shade
54 Savanna sight
56 Asti export
57 Auto pioneer
58 Inking
59 Conrad's
60 "Lord..."
61 Palet

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

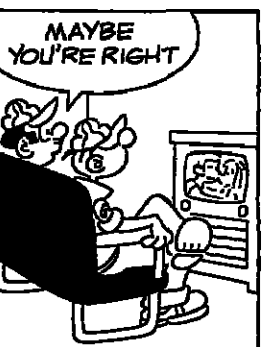
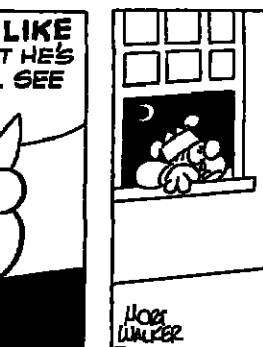
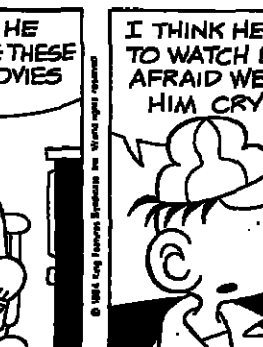
PEANUTS



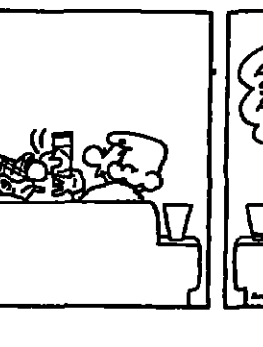
BLONDIE



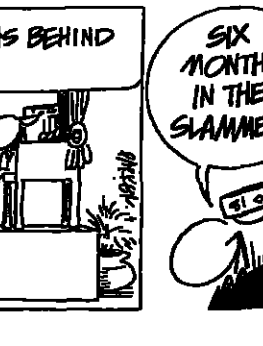
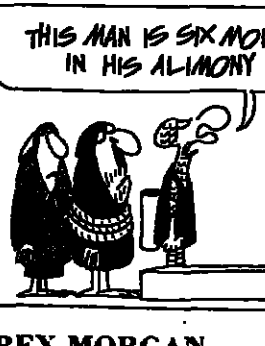
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



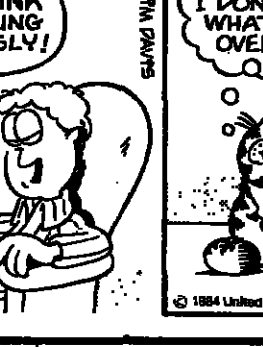
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHEKT
STAV
YETLEE
SUNGUF

Answer here: "YOU'RE LYING"

Now arrange the letters to form the words suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ADAGE, VILLA, CYMBAL, JARGON

A hypocrite is someone who can't tell the truth without doing this—LYING.

WEATHER

EUROPE	C	F	LOW	ASIA	C	F	LOW
Amsterdam	11	52	48	Beijing	11	52	48
Berlin	11	52	48	Calcutta	11	52	48
Brussels	11	52	48	Chengdu	11	52	48
Copenhagen	11	52	48	Hong Kong	11	52	48
Dublin	11	52	48	London	11	52	48
Edinburgh	11	52	48	Los Angeles	11	52	48
Frankfurt	11	52	48	Manila	11	52	48
Geneva	11	52	48	Medan	11	52	48
Hamburg	11	52	48	Osaka	11	52	48
London	11	52	48	Seoul	11	52	48
Madrid	11	52	48	Singapore	11	52	48
Moscow	11	52	48	Taipei	11	52	48
Nice	11	52	48	Tokyo	11	52	48
Paris	11	52	48				
Prague	11	52	48				
Stockholm	11	52	48				
Vienna	11	52	48				
Zurich	11	52	48				

THURSDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Calm. FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 17-23 (54-41). LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). ROME: Rain, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). TEL AVIV: Cloudy, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). TOKYO: Fair, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). WASHINGTON: Fair, Temp. 11-15 (53-59). YOKOHAMA: Fair, Temp. 11-15 (53-59).

BOOKS

THE MAKING OF A PREMIER:
Zhao Ziyang's Provincial Career

By David L. Stambaugh. 157 pp. \$13.50.
Westview, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, Colo. 80301.

Reviewed by Jay Mathews

HERE is the first biography of China's new premier, rushed out to catch the excitement of his recent visit to the United States. Publishers have had luck with biographies of Chinese leaders. One glowing account of the military genius Lin Biao, Mao Zedong's heir apparent, appeared just months after Lin's death after an apparent plan for a coup. The Chinese, wisely, usually wait until a man is dead and his ashes sifted by two or three succeeding regimes before committing his life to print.

Whether Zhao Ziyang, 65, a landlord's son with a remarkably pragmatic record, will survive to see a second biography remains uncertain. But in this brief work, David L. Stambaugh reminds us how valuable a cautious academic study can be, particularly when we have had little to go on but the barren output of Chinese Communist image makers and the educated guesses of foreign correspondents denied any chance to interview their subject.

A University of Michigan scholar currently doing research in Beijing, Stambaugh relies on Zhao's Chinese press clippings, from his start as a Communist Youth League member in Henan at age 13 to his appointment as premier of the State Council in September 1980. Stambaugh describes a bright young man with a stubborn determination to make all the contradictory, sometimes nonsensical instructions from Beijing serve one goal—increased crop production. Through the 1950s and early 1960s, with the help of older patrons such as the ill-fated Tao Zhu, Zhao learns how to keep his head while others lose theirs in Mao's recurrent shifts of policy.

When the pragmatists like Tao and Deng Xiaoping and Lio Shao-chi were riding high, Zhao enthusiastically implemented their experiments with private plots, free markets and other inducements to peasant initiative. When Mao became annoyed with these capitalist leanings and called for a return to mass action, Stambaugh's careful research shows that Zhao would stop giving speeches, cancel public appearances and apparently spend his time on impromptu inspection tours, a favorite Zhao pastime even today.

By keeping his mouth shut when Mao rode high, Zhao stayed out of trouble. By 1965, he was First Party Secretary in Guangdong, the youngest provincial party chief in the country. But like all other provincial pragmatists, he was swept out of office by the Cultural Revolution. In 1967, he was paraded through Canton with a dunce cap on his head: Red Guards accused him of everything from suppressing the works of Mao to watching pornographic movies at party headquarters.

When he made his comeback, first to a humble post in Inner Mongolia in 1971, then back to Guangdong and finally to Sichuan as party chief, Zhao showed he had learned his lesson. From then on, he carefully steered the party line at every turn, even joining, although briefly, the 1976 campaign against his patron Deng. Sichuan was perfect for him. The huge,



Zhao Ziyang

usually prosperous province had been mismanaged for a decade. His instincts for what incentives would work with peasants there succeeded so well they became national policy.

Stambaugh gamely attempts the impossible task of guessing Zhao's future. He notes that Zhao does not have the networks of friends throughout the party and army that have allowed Deng to run the country up to now. He is perhaps too optimistic about the chances of Zhao's reforms succeeding and too willing to believe in Zhao's reported popularity with the people, which cannot really be checked. Stilted academic terms sometimes creep in, and we learn little of Zhao's private life.

But this remains an excellent scholar's outline of a remarkable career. If Zhao and Stambaugh take care, we may someday enjoy a meatier treatment of one by the other.

Jay Mathews, former Beijing correspondent for The Washington Post, is the co-author of "One Billion: A China Chronicle." He wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South—a believer in distribution and an unbeliever in high cards—chose to open with six high-card points.

The result was a five-club contract which could have been beaten immediately by a heart lead. But West naturally

led the spade ace, and a glance at the diagram suggests that the contract was now easy. In practice it was not so easy because, ironically, South was a good player. He ruffed the spade ace, took two diamond winners and ruffed a diamond. He then led to the club king, cashed the spade king, and ruffed another diamond. A club to the jack then left this position:

WEST
♠ A Q J 8 6 5
♥ 10 9 8 7
♦ A 10 9 8 7
♣ Q

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5
♥ K J 10 9 8 7
♦ K J 10 9 8 7
♣ K

South: 6♣

West led the spade ace.

When a heart was led from dummy, East shrewdly played

the jack. South played low, which looks foolish on paper, and was defeated. He was hoping, quite reasonably, for a block in hearts: If West had begun with a doubleton ace or king, the duck would have been essential.

Notice that the declarer could have given a similar problem, in a different way, if East had put up the ace or king and then led the jack. But the declarer would have been more likely to solve that problem because the bidding and play had suggested that West, not East, would hold a doubleton heart.

In the replay West played four spades and received a diamond lead and a heart shift. West won in dummy and led a trump. Discovering that North held a trump trick, he took a desperation finesse in hearts, hoping for a club discard, and was down two.

Canadian Stock Markets April 10

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Change
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	11.14	11.14	0.00

Amsterdam

Close	Prev.	Change
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00

Brussels

Close	Prev.	Change
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00

Hong Kong

Close	Prev.	Change
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00

London

Close	Prev.	Change
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00

Other Markets April 11

Closing Prices in local currencies

Close	Prev.	Change
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00
100 A&P	11.14	0.00

Japan Machine Tool Orders

Reuters

TOKYO—Orders for Japanese machine tools will increase about 16 percent in 1984 to a record \$40 billion yen (\$373 million), the Japan Machine Tool Builders Association said Wednesday. In 1983, orders totaled 722 billion yen, up 5 percent from 1982.

TOTAL SALES: 1,279,659 shares

41455 Bank Momi

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

100 A&P

SPORTS

Anders Nip Rangers in Overtime; North Stars Win

By Our Staff From Dispatches
NDAL, New York — Defense-
Morrow scored on a 25-foot wrist
shot of overtime Tuesday night to
lead the New York Islanders' drive for
the Stanley Cup.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

The Islanders' drive for the Stanley Cup
hinged on a 3-2 victory over the New York
Rangers in overtime Tuesday night.

won a record 17 straight playoff series. Only
in 1982 — when they rallied from a 3-1
deficit late in the deciding game to win
in overtime against Pittsburgh — have they
been so close to being dispatched from the
playoffs.

But faced with the end of their reign —
second only to Montreal's five-year run from
1956-60 — the Islanders performed when
they had to.

They had scored four third-period goals
to win Sunday's Game 4 and force Tuesday's
showdown.

Defenseman Tomas Jonsson's 35-foot
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

straight game on Ron Greshner's superb
solo at 12:06 of the first period. Bench for
the last three games. Greshner took the
puck deep into the right corner, wheeled
around defenseman Denis Potvin and put a
backhand past Smith.

The Islanders tied it with 11 seconds left
in the period when defenseman Tom
Laidlaw lost track of the puck in his skates.
Bosny got to it and backhanded it under
Hanlon.

Morrow's game-winner — which came
seconds after Smith had made a spectacular
save on a shot by Bob Brooke — was the 10th

playoff goal and third overtime tally of his
NHL career.

He joined the Islanders in 1980, when they
won the first of their four straight Stanley
Cups, after playing for that year's gold-medal
U.S. Olympic team.

That squad was overseen by Herb Brooks,
the current Rangers coach.

At the end of Tuesday's game, Brooks
waited stoically for the on-ice Islanders celebra-
tion to die down. Then he embraced Morrow.
"Ken's good enough so I couldn't screw him up," said Brooks later.

"He's a good hockey player."

Said Morrow: "Everybody wants to be a
hero. I don't know why. I score so many
overtime goals — you have to kind of envision
yourself doing it."

"I do know we expect to win in overtime
because we've done so much of it before. The
confidence we have in overtime is something we
have accumulated over the years."

"If you look back six or seven years, it was
built up by success in overtime. Once it was
done, we were able to carry it over to the
younger guys."

But in Game 5 the Rangers had a clear
territorial edge throughout and outshot the
Islanders, 43-26.

The losers took it hard. "When we scored
with 39 seconds left in regulation I thought
we had stepped out of the grave," said Maloney.
"We came in here thinking, 'This time
it's meant to be.'"

"But they got the last bounce, the last
goal," he said. "That's all people will remem-
ber."

"I think we maybe took them a little light-
ly and that was stupid," said Islander veteran
Bobby Nystrom.

"Maybe we figured coming into our building
they would fold their tents. But they
never did."

Commented Potvin, the Islander captain:
"I wouldn't be surprised if we beat the
toughest team in the NHL."

Losing goalie Hanlon, who sparked
throughout, found little solace in that.
"We have to accept the outcome," Hanlon
said. "But it is very, very hard."

North Stars 4, Black Hawks 1
In Bloomington, Minnesota, Dennis
Maruk scored twice, including a short-handed
goal in the first period, to pace Minnesota
to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

With teammate Keith Acton in the penalty
box, Maruk took a pass at center ice from
Brian Bellows, outpaced defenseman Keith
Brown and fired a wrist shot past goalie
Murray Bannerman for the first goal at 2:50.

George Fergusson made it 2-0 from the top
of the left faceoff circle at 11:52 of the opening
period.

After the Hawks' Bob Murray scored his
third goal of the playoffs, Tom McCarthy
fed a perfect goal-mouth pass to Dino Ciccarelli,
who flicked the puck past Bannerman at 14:59
of the second period for a 3-0 lead.

Maruk's open-net goal with 24 seconds left
in the game finished the scoring.

Bannerman kept the Black Hawks in the
hunt throughout the series. The North Stars
had a 41-21 shooting edge Tuesday and bat-
tered Bannerman, who started all five games,
with 185 shots in all.

In other divisional finals starting Thurs-
day, Montreal is at Quebec and Edmonton is
at home against Calgary. (AP, UPI, WP)



Free-swinging goalie Billy Smith decked Ranger Mark Pavelich in Tuesday's first period.

Watson, on Eve of Masters, Feels Like an Apprentice

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — When Tom Watson chipped
in on the 71st hole of the 1982 U.S. Open at Pebble Beach,
California, it seemed that the heir apparent was ready to
become golf's true king.

After a dozen years as a pro, he had finally overcome his
hesitancy and won the sport's premier event. Nothing will stop
Watson now, said the sages who study the devil's game. He'll
dominate the sport for years.

Watson already had been the PGA tour's leading money
winner four years running. What wouldn't he accomplish
with the Open monkey off his back?

How little even the greatest golfers grasp how tenuously
they control their game and themselves. Since his instant-
legend status, Watson has not won a medal-play tournament
in the United States.

So he won a match-play tournament in Japan? He proba-
bly found some way to spend the \$100,000 prize, but that's a
gimmick event. True, Watson has continued his plundering
of the British Open, winning that arduous but competitively
meek event for the fourth and fifth times in 1982 and '83.

But in medal-play PGA events, which is where this planet's
golf muscle is most fairly measured, Watson hasn't made
a mark since that Chip. His home-country drought is at 22
months and counting.

"I got very discouraged — wouldn't you?" he asked
Tuesday after a brief practice session before Thursday's start
of the 50th Masters tournament.

"Sometimes I wish I could cut this right arm off," he said
of the limb that has caused him to spray his long shots,
especially drives. "I grip it" — any of his clubs — "too tight."
What flaws does that activate?

"Everything."

Watson's game reached its bleakest point in February
when he missed as many PGA cuts in a month (three — in
San Diego, at the Crosby and in Hawaii) as he did all last
year. Watson had missed only 10 cuts in eight seasons before
his February collapse, which also included a 60th-place
finish in Los Angeles.

His misery became so apparent to golf's cognoscenti that
even the nature of his mail began to change. One fan sent a
book with the title, "Don't Choke."

"Another guy sent me a book with theories on everything,
including how to put the tee in the ground," Watson said.

He even received "a set of forward-leaning tees that had the
target-side beveled away."

Watson once boasted that he played golf in his own
private "rubber room," a state of concentration and confi-
dence so deep that the perils of the course and his own
psychic could not reach him.

But lately, he says, "I've been thinking, 'When am I going
to hit a good shot?' I haven't been so cocksure." During the
slump "I knew I probably wasn't going to win... But I

never let on to anybody, not even my wife. I don't let that out
to anybody."

Once seemingly so secure, even brash, Watson at 34 has
been reintroduced to doubt. He thought he'd left that behind
years ago when, as a 19-year-old, he'd won the U.S. Amateur.
A lot of times when I come back, I don't want to. But I
persevered and eventually I learned that you don't have to
hit the ball perfectly; you have to manage yourself better....

These days, realistic but uncharacteristic phrases of self-
doubt punctuate his conversation.

"I haven't played as well as I did in the late
'70s.... Maybe that's old age." Presently he added: "When
I'm in a slump, I think so much about my long game that I
don't think enough about getting the ball in the hole...."

"I don't practice as much as I used to. Sometimes I'll still
practice eight hours in a day, but not as often.... I have
other responsibilities besides golf."

"I watch Tom," says Spaniard Seve Ballesteros, also in a
slump in his first season as a tour regular. "I don't see many
bad things in his swing. But he has lost the confidence
a little bit and he loses his temper a little more. This game is
all in the mind."

No one knows that cliché better than Watson. Of late he
has, through practice and self-administered pep talks,
regained enough of his form to get back onto the leader board,
if not into the winner's circle. In his last three tournaments
he has finished 9th, 14th and 8th. But those showings also
included two fourth-round fades.

"I'm looking for something — one swing will sometimes
turn on the light," he was saying Tuesday. But of "a chance
to get well here," he said: "Sometimes I've felt so confident I
knew 'this tournament's mine.' I wish I could say I felt that
way this week. But I don't."

In some ways, Watson seems to have fallen prey to the
athlete's most inescapable enemy — not age, but maturity.
Greatness at games is, to some extent, kid's stuff.

Watson once had about him an abstracted, icy bearing.
Now, with eight major championships under his belt and
more millions in his pocket than he will ever spend, his mind
runs to family, to friendships, to business ventures.

His game has seen better days, and may see them again.
But because of his struggles Watson may have acquired
qualities he never had time to develop when he was boring
his way to greatness.

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."

Tom Watson: Lately, "I haven't been so cocksure."



Wins Tom Brunansky edged a hit too far off first in Tuesday's second inning, and Yankee
r Phil Niekro (Don Mattingly applying the tag) picked him off. New York beat Minnesota, 4-1.

asky Powers Reds to 8-6 Victory

United Press International

CINNATI — Jumping on
r Bob James' first pitch,
asky hit his second career
slam home run to erase a 3-1
inning deficit and spark the
natt Reds to an 8-6 victory
fronted here Tuesday.

sky, who drove in three runs
yday night's 9-6 decision he
Expos, also had an RBI

Reds scored six runs in the
nd two in an inning later, but it
sh Montreal knocked out

SEBALL ROUNDUP
— Joe Price (1-1) with a one-
e before Pete Rose tripled —
line drive left fielder Gary
lost in the lights — to plate
one. When the Expos brought
ahead run to the plate with
ut, however, reliever Bill
er got Tim Lincecum to ground

se also had an RBI single,
him 3,999 career hits.
dy McGaffigan, making his
pearance for Montreal, had
a one-hitter and a three-run
out to the sixth.

McGaffigan walked the first
batters, and the bullpen
n't deliver.

spte outlasting the Reds, 14-
naut lost its third straight;
naut has won three in a row.

Phillies 3, Astros 1
Philadelphia. Mike Schmidt's
run eighth-inning homer gave
allies a 3-1 victory over Hou-
solan Ryan had a four-hitter
1 strikeouts through seven in-
n, but he walked Juan Samuel
n pitches to start the eighth
couldn't come up with Len
sz's hunt — Philadelphia's
bunt single of the game. That
hit up Schmidt, who worked
unt to 2-and-2 before hitting
ound home run of the year
he left-field seats.

Mets 4, Braves 2
Atlanta. Keith Hernandez
d home the go-ahead run in
ighth and Darryl Strawberry
tubie Brooks hit bases-empty
ts to pace New York to a 4-2
victory over the Braves.

Padres 7, Cardinals 3
San Diego. Champ Summers
hit the first grand-slam of his
career to rally the Padres to
victory over St. Louis. Sum-
s fifth-inning drive into the
field seats came off starter
Fonch (10-1) with San Diego
ig. 3-1.

Giants 4, Pirates 3
San Francisco. Jack Clark hit
run, eighth-inning home run.

lifting the Giants over Pittsburgh,
4-3.

Tigers 5, Rangers 1
In the American League, in De-
troit, Darrell Evans hit a three-run
home run in the first and Dan Petry

ART BUCHWALD

The Perks That Count

WASHINGTON — When it comes to mergers of giant corporations, it's the little things, and not the big ones, that can make the deal fall through.

A few weeks ago the Simon Steel Co. decided to merge with Garfunkel Oil and Gas. The lawyers for both sides, plus their investment bankers, as well as Simon and Garfunkel were seated at the long conference table going over the last-minute details.

The lawyer for Garfunkel said, "Then it is agreed that Simon will pay \$1 billion in cash for Garfunkel Oil and Gas with Simon as chairman of the board and Garfunkel as chief executive officer. Each will receive \$1 million a year in salary and have his own company plane, the use of the Simon Co.'s 150-foot yacht and equal shares in the 17-room Garfunkel company duck-hunting retreat in Canada."



Buchwald

"Further, Simon and Garfunkel will each have a corner penthouse office in the Garfunkel Tower building in Greenwich, Connecticut, which will be renamed the Simon & Garfunkel Plaza. Both parties will have options on 500,000 shares of new stock, at a price no higher than \$30, although we expect it to come out at \$45. Are there any questions?"

Simon said, "I have one. Where is my parking spot?"

All the investment bankers and lawyers started to get nervous.

Garfunkel replied, "Your parking spot will be right next to mine in the lot."

Simon said, "As chairman of the board I'm entitled to the No. 1 parking place."

Garfunkel said, "I can't give you my parking spot. I have 3,000 employees, and if you park in my place, they will think I'm second man in the new company. I built this building and I've parked in the same place for 10 years. We'll put your name and title in front of your parking space."

Simon said, "That's not good enough. I get the No. 1 spot or the deal is off."

One of the investment bankers who saw his \$50-million commission going down the drain sent out for a plan of the parking lot. He spread it out on the conference table. "I'm sure something can be worked out, Mr. Garfunkel, this is your parking space, 10 feet from the main entrance of the building. Why couldn't we give Mr. Simon this parking spot on the other side, 10 feet from the entrance?"

Garfunkel said, "That spot is reserved for my wife. She's never parked anywhere else."

"So where is my wife going to park?" Simon said angrily.

"Right over here," Garfunkel said.

"My wife would never stand for it. She's always parked next to me. I get your parking spot and my wife gets the space next to me, or the deal is off."

Garfunkel turned to one of his lawyers. "You told me this was going to be a friendly takeover."

"They didn't say anything about parking," the lawyer protested.

Simon said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. The Simon Steel Co. will throw in another \$200 million to sweeten the pot, if I get your parking space."

Garfunkel got red in the face. "My parking spot is not for sale. Simon, I worked too hard to build up this company to give up my No. 1 slot in the lot."

Simon refused to give me your space, we'll go out on the market and get control of the company, and then your car won't even get inside the gates."

"Okay, Simon, if you want to play hardball, we can play the same game too. We'll buy control of your company and dump your car into the Hudson River."

Simon got up and said to his lawyers, "Let's go. Boys. It looks like we've got a takeover war on our hands. I've never parked second to anyone in my life."

employees, and if you park in my place, they will think I'm second man in the new company. I built this building and I've parked in the same place for 10 years. We'll put your name and title in front of your parking space."

Simon said, "That's not good enough. I get the No. 1 spot or the deal is off."

One of the investment bankers who saw his \$50-million commission going down the drain sent out for a plan of the parking lot. He spread it out on the conference table. "I'm sure something can be worked out, Mr. Garfunkel, this is your parking space, 10 feet from the main entrance of the building. Why couldn't we give Mr. Simon this parking spot on the other side, 10 feet from the entrance?"

Garfunkel said, "That spot is reserved for my wife. She's never parked anywhere else."

"So where is my wife going to park?" Simon said angrily.

"Right over here," Garfunkel said.

"My wife would never stand for it. She's always parked next to me. I get your parking spot and my wife gets the space next to me, or the deal is off."

Garfunkel turned to one of his lawyers. "You told me this was going to be a friendly takeover."

"They didn't say anything about parking," the lawyer protested.

Simon said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. The Simon Steel Co. will throw in another \$200 million to sweeten the pot, if I get your parking space."

Garfunkel got red in the face. "My parking spot is not for sale. Simon, I worked too hard to build up this company to give up my No. 1 slot in the lot."

Simon refused to give me your space, we'll go out on the market and get control of the company, and then your car won't even get inside the gates."

"Okay, Simon, if you want to play hardball, we can play the same game too. We'll buy control of your company and dump your car into the Hudson River."

Simon got up and said to his lawyers, "Let's go. Boys. It looks like we've got a takeover war on our hands. I've never parked second to anyone in my life."

employees, and if you park in my place, they will think I'm second man in the new company. I built this building and I've parked in the same place for 10 years. We'll put your name and title in front of your parking space."

Simon said, "That's not good enough. I get the No. 1 spot or the deal is off."

One of the investment bankers who saw his \$50-million commission going down the drain sent out for a plan of the parking lot. He spread it out on the conference table. "I'm sure something can be worked out, Mr. Garfunkel, this is your parking space, 10 feet from the main entrance of the building. Why couldn't we give Mr. Simon this parking spot on the other side, 10 feet from the entrance?"

Garfunkel said, "That spot is reserved for my wife. She's never parked anywhere else."

"So where is my wife going to park?" Simon said angrily.

"Right over here," Garfunkel said.

"My wife would never stand for it. She's always parked next to me. I get your parking spot and my wife gets the space next to me, or the deal is off."

Garfunkel turned to one of his lawyers. "You told me this was going to be a friendly takeover."

"They didn't say anything about parking," the lawyer protested.

Simon said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. The Simon Steel Co. will throw in another \$200 million to sweeten the pot, if I get your parking space."

Garfunkel got red in the face. "My parking spot is not for sale. Simon, I worked too hard to build up this company to give up my No. 1 slot in the lot."

Simon refused to give me your space, we'll go out on the market and get control of the company, and then your car won't even get inside the gates."

"Okay, Simon, if you want to play hardball, we can play the same game too. We'll buy control of your company and dump your car into the Hudson River."

Simon got up and said to his lawyers, "Let's go. Boys. It looks like we've got a takeover war on our hands. I've never parked second to anyone in my life."

employees, and if you park in my place, they will think I'm second man in the new company. I built this building and I've parked in the same place for 10 years. We'll put your name and title in front of your parking space."

Simon said, "That's not good enough. I get the No. 1 spot or the deal is off."

One of the investment bankers who saw his \$50-million commission going down the drain sent out for a plan of the parking lot. He spread it out on the conference table. "I'm sure something can be worked out, Mr. Garfunkel, this is your parking space, 10 feet from the main entrance of the building. Why couldn't we give Mr. Simon this parking spot on the other side, 10 feet from the entrance?"

Garfunkel said, "That spot is reserved for my wife. She's never parked anywhere else."

"So where is my wife going to park?" Simon said angrily.

"Right over here," Garfunkel said.

"My wife would never stand for it. She's always parked next to me. I get your parking spot and my wife gets the space next to me, or the deal is off."

Garfunkel turned to one of his lawyers. "You told me this was going to be a friendly takeover."

"They didn't say anything about parking," the lawyer protested.

Simon said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. The Simon Steel Co. will throw in another \$200 million to sweeten the pot, if I get your parking space."

Garfunkel got red in the face. "My parking spot is not for sale. Simon, I worked too hard to build up this company to give up my No. 1 slot in the lot."

Simon refused to give me your space, we'll go out on the market and get control of the company, and then your car won't even get inside the gates."

"Okay, Simon, if you want to play hardball, we can play the same game too. We'll buy control of your company and dump your car into the Hudson River."

Simon got up and said to his lawyers, "Let's go. Boys. It looks like we've got a takeover war on our hands. I've never parked second to anyone in my life."

employees, and if you park in my place, they will think I'm second man in the new company. I built this building and I've parked in the same place for 10 years. We'll put your name and title in front of your parking space."

Simon said, "That's not good enough. I get the No. 1 spot or the deal is off."

One of the investment bankers who saw his \$50-million commission going down the drain sent out for a plan of the parking lot. He spread it out on the conference table. "I'm sure something can be worked out, Mr. Garfunkel, this is your parking space, 10 feet from the main entrance of the building. Why couldn't we give Mr. Simon this parking spot on the other side, 10 feet from the entrance?"

Garfunkel said, "That spot is reserved for my wife. She's never parked anywhere else."

"So where is my wife going to park?" Simon said angrily.

"Right over here," Garfunkel said.

"My wife would never stand for it. She's always parked next to me. I get your parking spot and my wife gets the space next to me, or the deal is off."

Garfunkel turned to one of his lawyers. "You told me this was going to be a friendly takeover."

"They didn't say anything about parking," the lawyer protested.

Simon said, "I'll tell you what I'll do. The Simon Steel Co. will throw in another \$200 million to sweeten the pot, if I get your parking space."

Coming to Terms With James Brooks

By Aljean Harmer
New York Times Staff

LOS ANGELES — Now that the 56th annual Academy Awards are over, James L. Brooks won't be, ever again, an anonymous television producer.

Rags to riches, anonymity to fame—it's a staple of countless movie plots. Given the way things work in Hollywood, turning a successful writer-producer of television situation comedies into the writer, producer and director of a movie that was nominated for 11 Oscars and won 5 was infinitely more difficult.

In the cinematic equivalent of the novel that gets turned down by 27 publishers before becoming a best seller, it took Brooks four years to get a studio to make "Terms of Endearment." A comedy about the relationship between a mother and a daughter, it was named the best picture of 1983 by the New York Film Critics and the Los Angeles Film Critics. Its Academy Awards include best director, writer of the best screenplay adaptation and best picture.

"Not commercial." "Too downbeat." "Who would be interested in the problems of this mother and daughter?" read some of the rejection letters sent to Jeff Berg, Brooks's agent. An MGM executive, seated next to Berg on an airplane, warned that "Terms of Endearment" would make even less money than "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" a commercial disaster by MGM from a couple of years ago.

With his long jaw, black mustache and heavy, pointed beard, Brooks, 43, might be Mephistopheles as a stand-up comic. The comedy, however, has no edge of nastiness. It is sweet and cheerful and aimed at himself.

For 16 years, Brooks has made a livelihood out of being funny. Among the television series he created are "Room 222," "The Mary Tyler Moore Show," "Rhoda," "Lou Grant" and "Taxi." He received 19 Emmy nominations for these shows and won eight times.

Looking on the black side is his avocation. "He's a thin guy who complains about his weight, a young guy who says he has one foot in the grave," said the screenwriter Jerry Belson, a member of Brooks's dawn patrol of insomnia friends, says Brooks's 7 A.M. phone conversations center around age and death. "On a good day it's age. On a bad day it's death."

The Directors Guild of America named him best director. Brooks and Holly, his wife of five years, were almost the only people in Hollywood who did not think he would win. Only twice in 36 years has the

winner of the guild award lost the Oscar. But, by the morning after that ceremony, Brooks had managed to convince himself that it would happen again this year.

Unlike most American films, "Terms of Endearment" is continually unpredictable, not least in its central relationship—the unshakable love between Shirley MacLaine's tyrannical mother and Debra Winger's yielding daughter. A few critics have dismissed the movie as a sitcom. Others have felt manipulated by a comedy that ends in tragedy.

Brooks was born in Brooklyn and grew up in New Jersey. His father greeted the news of his mother's pregnancy by leaving home. A postcard came several months later. "If it's a boy, name him Jim."

Jim Brooks's goals were simple. "I had a crummy childhood. I didn't want to be a crummy life. I was going to live on Riverside Drive and look at Jersey instead of vice versa."

He failed at New York University, failed at making costume jewelry on an assembly line and failed at fastening buckles in a belt factory. Then his sister got him a job as a copy boy in the news department who never came back from vacation, "and all of a sudden I had a job you had to be a journalism school graduate to get." He went from radio news writer to documentary films to transcribing his painful past into comedy.

His path to "Terms of Endearment" started improbably in 1979 with Jennifer Jones. The Academy Award-winning actress, who made her last movie a decade ago, had bought an option on a novel by Larry McMurtry. After she had worked her way down a long list of writer-directors, one, Alan J. Pakula, suggested Brooks. The object was to hand-tailor a movie in which Jones would star.

Brooks was eager to write about a mother-daughter relationship. "I'd love to tell you that growing up is getting rid of your parents, but it isn't. It's coming to terms. I wanted to challenge the judgment of somebody's maturity by their ability to break away from Mom."

After a few months, Brooks found that he was uncomfortable turning the novel into a vehicle for a particular actress. "I just wanted to write the screenplay and cast it at the end," he had created "Taxi" and "Starting Over" for Paramount. He asked Paramount to buy the option from Jones and her husband, Norton Simon. He also asked the top executives to read only

a synopsis. In the summer of 1980, Paramount bought the option for \$200,000. In January 1982, Paramount put "Terms of Endearment" in "turnaround." Any studio willing to pay Paramount what it had already invested could have the movie. Including Brooks's salary and research. Paramount had spent about \$500,000. Paramount's disagreement with Brooks was over money. The studio, which has a reputation as iron-fisted, was willing to spend \$7.5 million. Brooks said he needed at least \$8.5 million. The average cost of a film today is \$11 million.

During the next month, "Terms of Endearment" was rejected by Columbia, Warner Bros., Orion, The Ladd Company, Universal, 20th Century-Fox, CBS and ABC films, and Embassy.

In August, Brooks went back to Paramount with \$1 million pledged by his former employer, MTM Enterprises. With Paramount's \$7.5 million and a budget of \$8.5 million, "Terms of Endearment" was what Hollywood calls a "go."

By the time it went into production in April 1983, Shirley MacLaine had been waiting to make the movie for more than a year. "Whenever Jim heard I was thinking of doing another movie, he'd find me in an airport to say, 'I don't think that's a good idea,'" says MacLaine. "I finally told my agent to forget any other roles."

MacLaine was anything but Brooks's first choice. She had been sent an early script without his knowledge and to his annoyance. Politeness, however, required that he visit her.

"When I left, I was trembling," he says. "In all that time she was the only one who ever saw it as a comedy. After that first meeting, I never considered anybody else."

"Jim is an intensely brilliant, complicated man with a mercurial sense of humor, a cynicism born out of a unique twist of mind," says MacLaine. "If he were a little dumber, he'd be a lot happier."

Jack Nicholson, who played the ex-astronaut neighbor of the MacLaine character, is less ambivalent: "It was like a light-bulb, half between sentiment and a tightly drawn reality. Jim gave me the net. I made the deal on the telephone with him, never having met him."

"The astronaut was the uncastable part," said Brooks. "You needed a male star, but you couldn't get a male star to do it because the part was short and because the actor had to give up his vanity. Jack was the miracle casting."

Nicholson and MacLaine both won Oscars for their roles.

As a director, Brooks was feverishly obsessed and, once or twice, almost sadistic. For a scene where MacLaine had to display



Oscar-winner Brooks.

emotional pain, Brooks arranged for a prop man to create a noise he knew was physically painful to her, the sound of a wet finger rubbing the rim of a glass.

Brooks felt that Emma, the daughter, should have short hair. Debra Winger went into the bathroom and cut her hair. "She cut off four inches of her beautiful hair, and I didn't catch the gesture," Brooks recalled. "She needed to cut more."

"Nothing is enough once Jim has done it," Winger said. "But I wasn't really cutting my hair for him. It was my leap of faith."

For the moment he is a king in Hollywood with a large box of scripts and books he has been asked to direct. He has no idea what he will do next. He has an idea for a musical comedy. He fantasizes about directing theater.

"Hollywood always conspires to rob you of 'Whoopee,'" he says. "Many times over the last four years, I got to 'Whoo'—'Whoo'—'and then I had to stop.' He takes a deep breath now: 'WHOOPEE!'"

PEOPLE

Bourguiba Is in France For Cataract Surgery

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia will undergo surgery to remove cataracts in both eyes in Lyon, France, on Tuesday. A Tunisian doctor accompanied him to Lyon, but the operation will be performed by a French specialist, Dr. Jacques Charleux. Bourguiba, who will be 81 in August, has been in poor health in recent years, has 10 percent vision in each eye, doctors said. Bourguiba, Tunisian president for life, was expected to be hospitalized until Tuesday.

The estranged wife of John F. Kennedy, a guitarist for the band The Who, has won damages from two companies over a television interview in which she called her husband "a dog." At a hearing in London, Alison Earwiche, 38, won undisclosed damages from Channel 4 television and Golden Films, which produced the interview. "Every day has its day, today I've had mine," she told reporters after the hearing. She said she had not sued her husband because he had apologized to her and their 12-year-old son and that the remark be cut from film before broadcast.

U.S. Senator Paul E. Tsongas, who has cancer and has decided not to seek re-election, will become a partner in a Boston law firm, January, Tsongas, 43, will concentrate on high-technology and international law when he joins Fo Hoag & Eliot, according to Hans Loesch, a partner in the firm.

Mother Teresa has filed a complaint against members of a Maharashtra organization claiming it is emulating her name. It is known for her work among the poor of Calcutta, said the Foundation of Tribute to Mother Teresa and its president, Robert Pearline, were using her name without permission. The complaint was filed with the New York attorney general's office.

Japan's Crown Prince Akihito, 50, and Princess Michiko, 49, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once preparation is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.

Cost: The basic rate is \$10 per line per day + 30c in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.

Credit: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, MasterCard and Access and Visa.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS: For France and all countries not listed below, call: 181 45 55 55 (5 lines). Telex: 20211. For the U.S. and Canada, call: 212 512 2000. Telex: 20211.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA & GERMANY: For subscriptions, contact the Paris office. For advertising, contact: Susanne Heller, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

ISRAEL

UNITED KINGDOM: For advertising, contact: John Byrne, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

JAPAN

ITALY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

SCANDINAVIA

SPAIN: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

U.S.A.

Switzerland: Guy Van der Auwera, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA & GERMANY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

ISRAEL

UNITED KINGDOM: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

JAPAN

ITALY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

SCANDINAVIA

SPAIN: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

U.S.A.

Switzerland: Guy Van der Auwera, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA & GERMANY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

ISRAEL

UNITED KINGDOM: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

JAPAN

ITALY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

SCANDINAVIA

SPAIN: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

U.S.A.

Switzerland: Guy Van der Auwera, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

MOVING

CONTINENTAL MOVING & STORAGE to 152 West North Avenue, Apt. 100, Chicago 118 8181 Paris, Cars to BAGGAGE, Sea/Air/Freight, removal, TRANSFER, Paris 03 03 04

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SWITZERLAND: Guy Van der Auwera, 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA & GERMANY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

ISRAEL

UNITED KINGDOM: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

JAPAN

ITALY: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

NETHERLANDS

PORTUGAL: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

SCANDINAVIA

SPAIN: For advertising, contact: 181 45 55 55. Telex: 20211.

U.S.A.

Switzerland: Guy